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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

All Parties Favor Security Plan

Saar Goes to Germany March 1

Hitler Opponents Leave Basin

U. S. Builds Overseas Dirigible

Hungary Clears Self of Guilt

China Drives After Red Hordes

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S gigantic social security program arouses no party opposition in Congress, but only contrary opinions on best methods. Party leaders agree that the United States must make permanent and ample provision against unemployment privation and against want in old age. Many regard the age proposal, bringing not more than $30 a month to the individual, as too meager. It is scoffed by adherents of the Townsend plan, which proposes $200 a month for all citizens over 60. The President fears any increasing of his general figures. Both Senate and House prepare to push the Wagner-Lewis Bill, embodying the plans. A growing hope is expressed—Such generous attention to fundamental human needs may forestall more drastic proposals by radical congressmen.

¶ Geneva applauds the League Council's decision to turn Saar Territory back to Germany on March 1. Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France in an address exhibits cordial friendliness to Germany. He urges Berlin to sign the Eastern Locarno pact for the peace of Europe. France has asked for no National Socialist troop formations in the Saar, only one airdrome and no labor (drill) camps. League leaders express their pleasure over the outlook—In six weeks they may be hearing no more discussion of the Saar and its affairs.

¶ The Saar sees the last vestiges of opposition to Reichsführer Hitler disappearing. Communist and Socialist organizations are dissolved, their printing presses sealed, their funds confiscated. Leaders of these societies are already in France and their followers are moving toward the border. Anti-Hitler officials are dismissed. About 1500 French miners will depart. Jewish merchants repeat a recurring chapter in history—Sadly they placard bargains to turn their stocks into portable funds.

¶ American aviation pushes ahead. President Roosevelt approves construction by the Government of a dirigible for transatlantic passenger service, costing $5,000,000. Larger than the IZ-129 building in Germany, it will be leased to private operators associated with the German Zeppelin line. Amelia Earhart says an American airplane line to Hawaii will come this year, with an artificial island anchored halfway for refueling. Later two more islands may mark regular flight from Hawaii to the Orient—In every way, air things are the fastest moving.

¶ Hungary, ending its official investigation, reports to the League it finds no connection between its officials and King Alexander's assassination. It gives some comfort to Yugoslavia's aggrieved feelings by punishing inspectors and police captains found guilty of carelessness in controlling Croat immigration. Ethiopia, pushing a new quarrel as an old one tries to end, formally demands that the League investigate its conflict with Italy, in which 117 were killed by troops in Italian Somaliland. Ethiopia is pointed in its demands, which its says can be settled by arbitration—It asks the League to ask Italy to refrain from active aggression.

¶ Bangor, Wales, sees David Lloyd George, former Premier, set 10,000 to shouting with his plea for a British New Deal. He offers a gigantic program of public works, financed by a "prosperity loan" and directed by a super-cabinet of five. The public is startled by the veteran warrior's ability to put himself at the head of wide discontent. "I would find work for the workless, instead of doles," he declares. He celebrates his 72d birthday with a plea—He begs closer British-American relations to assure peace and to get world trade restrictions relaxed.

¶ Moscow creates surprise by sentencing Gregory Zinovieff to 10 years in prison and Leo Kamaneff to five years, instead of to execution. Seventeen are given six and eight-year terms, 78 sent into exile. Both Zinovieff and Kamaneff have been very prominent in the Communist Party, the latter being a brother-in-law of Leon Trotzky. They are found to have knowledge of the Leningrad plot to assassinate Sergei Kiroff, but are not blamed for the crime. Something has softened Moscow—It ends the "purge" mildly, although declaring the iron hand will mercilessly crush revolution's enemies.

¶ China sees the National Government army under Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek drive against 200,000 Communist troops who have been pillaging and slaughtering. The campaign seeks to destroy or rout the Reds in both Hunan and Kweichow Provinces. China's foremost soldier, long in getting his plans in effective order, regards Japan as China's enemy second in importance—He cites the ravages of the Reds as a more dangerous menace to the country.

Air Maps to Aid Gold Prospectors

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

BRITISH and Swedish interests are combining in a gold locating system using geological surveys from the air allied to geophysical methods on the ground.

The British part of the concern, which is to be known as Geological Air Surveys Limited, will be responsible for the air surveys, and the Swedish interests for the mineral survey work by electrical methods.

From air photographs mosaic maps will be made, from which land considered worth further survey on the ground will be selected. This will then come under the geophysical and diamond drilling branch which will prepare the reports as to the nature and probable quantity of the mineral deposits.

Canadians Hear New Deal Scheme In Throne Speech

Protection of Consumer First in Revision of Capitalism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 18—Promises to reform capitalism into conformance with present-day needs and conditions, made by Premier R. B. Bennett in a series of broadcast speeches, are repeated in the speech from the throne read yesterday by Lord Bessborough, Governor General, at the opening of Parliament.

Last session Mr. Bennett took a few tentative steps toward reforming the old system, notably in his natural products marketing act and the farmers' creditors arrangement act. He also launched an investigation into business practices by a committee of Parliament which later was turned into a royal commission.

Now the speech from the throne declares that "action will be taken to ameliorate the conditions of labor, to provide a better and more assured standard of living for the worker, to secure minimum wages and a maximum working week, and to alter the incidence of taxation so that it will more directly conform to capacity to pay."

Safeguarding Consumer

Measures are also promised "to safeguard the consumer and primary producer against unfair trading practices and to regulate, in the public interest, concentrations in production and distribution."

All this would seem to prefigure a degree of state regulation and supervision beyond anything hitherto espoused by a major political party. However, no one in authority, not even the members of his own Cabinet, it is said, know definitely what steps are contemplated by Mr. Bennett for reforming the economic system.

Another important reform promised in the speech has to do with penitentiaries. It is proposed to institute what in England is known as the "Borstal System" of segregating young offenders from old and giving them education and outside work with wages.

It is also proposed to set up an economic council, the functions of which will be to advise the Government upon all economic questions which concern the national welfare.

Three days before the meeting of Parliament, the Speaker, Capt. George Black, member for the Yukon, resigned. Commons yesterday appointed a new Speaker, James L. Bowman, Conservative member for Dauphin, Man.

Progressive Support

This session of Parliament will be significant because it is the pre-election session. Mr. Bennett's "reform" tactics have aroused the public to great expectations.

Mr. Bennett, a successful corporation lawyer and business man himself, is reported as being vigorously aroused over the discovery—partly through the investigations of the price-spread and mass-buying commission—that his fellow "Capitalists" have not been playing the game as they should.

So long as he is attempting to implement his reform promises the progressive elements—Labor, Farmer, Socialist—will rally to his support. The Liberals, under W. L. Mackenzie King, who had simply been waiting for the ripe plum of power to fall into their laps, are suddenly conscious that they have a real and protracted fight on their hands.

Strikers in Mexico Demand Oil Plants

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 18 (AP)—A strike of employees of the Aguilad (Royal Dutch Shell subsidiary) Oil Company assumed an international aspect today as workers demanded that the concern's huge properties be confiscated and turned over to them unless their request for a collective labor contract is met.

The strikers petitioned President Cardenas to influence the Aguilad to sign the contract, and in case of refusal, to take possession of the British-operated company in which many millions of dollars of foreign capital are invested.

Sympathy strikes in the Huasteca (Standard Oil of New Jersey) and the Pierce Oil Company have closed nearly all the gasoline stations in the city, and the supply of fuel for automobiles and industrial use is nearly exhausted. The number of strikers in the three companies is comparatively small.

Shoe Locals Urged To Stand Against Cuts

A. F. of L. Group Sends Out Plea to Unions All Over New England

Vicious Cycle Alleged

Declaring the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union and other local labor groups had started a vicious cycle of wage reductions that might react in every shoe center in the United States, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, today called upon its locals throughout New England to stand fast against the policy of wage reductions started this week in Haverhill.

"It has never been the policy of the Shoe Workers' Union to advocate wage reductions," John J. Mara, president of the union, declared today, adding that "the union, if it cannot obtain a continuation of the increases of the last 18 months will, at least, fight to hold firm the wages now being paid."

Cuts Denounced

At the same time that he denounced the wage reductions which threaten to sweep New England unless some federal action interferes, Mr. Mara congratulated the affiliates of his own organization throughout New England for their refusal to accede to the policy of wage cuts and their loyalty to the more progressive policies of labor.

Some labor leaders believe that the Boot and Shoe Union will be swift to avail itself fully of the opportunity now afforded of regaining some of the prestige recently lost in controversies with independent labor groups.

The policy of the American Federation consistently has been to uphold existing wage levels as part of the ground won by labor in past years through bitter struggle. This policy will make itself evident in the demands to be made by the federation at the Washington code hearing, Jan. 22. The federation will seek a 30-hour week, elimination of population as a basis for wage levels and fixing of minimum wages wholly on the skill of the operatives.

This is the only plan, according to Mr. Mara, that will check the migration of the shoe industry out of the Commonwealth.

Take Advantage

Meanwhile, shoe manufacturers also rush to take advantage of the prevalent situation to obtain New England-wide wage reductions on a large scale. Lynn is the first shoe center to feel the repercussions of Haverhill action with the Gold Medal Shoe Company demanding wage cuts similar to those obtained in Haverhill. The alternative, manufacturers say, would be the removal of the company to another location.

Manufacturers in Peabody, Salem and Brockton are prepared to follow the action of the Lynn concern, it is said.

According to Mr. Mara, the only speedy solution to this dangerous situation in Massachusetts is immediate reopening of the code to compel uniform wage scales throughout New England. Any further delay, Mr. Mara declared, will result in a wage war that may end in labor accepting cuts as large as 40 and 50 per cent.

Governor Green Proposes an End To Machine Rule

Rhode Island Executive Seeks to Break Control of Political Factions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Gov. Theodore Francis Green is determined to eliminate domination by political machines in Rhode Island.

Outlining measures that will come before the General Assembly before the session is over, Governor Green asserts that the goal of his administration will be to remove control of the State from the hands of political factions and restore it to the people.

In the past, Governor Green declares, the Democrats in Rhode Island have fought a Republican "machine" rather than the Republican Party. Now that his party is in power, he insists that his major aim is to prevent the growth of a Democratic "machine."

Reorganization Bill

Citing the new reorganization bill, which is designed to substitute 11 closely-knit departments for the 80 cumbersome and overlapping commissions and boards, Governor Green says that concentration of power will be in the hands of the Governor and not in the State Senate. This is a step forward, he declares, for the executive must face the electorate every two years, whereas it is extremely difficult to change the complexion of the Senate at every election.

"I believe we ought to make it easier for the people to turn out a party if that party does not serve the people," the Governor asserts.

Although Governor Green has not mentioned specifically a constitutional convention, which rumors say may be called later this year, he has indicated clearly that constitutional changes are necessary, if all the significant planks in the Democratic

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Tunnel Inquiry Gets Reprieve

State Social Program Pushed

Conn. Valley Project Is Ready

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

Inquiry to Proceed

The Boston Finance Commission's inquiry into East Boston land tunnel land takings will continue. So said the new Curley-appointed chairman, E. Mark Sullivan, today.

This statement followed a meeting of the commission yesterday, at which no action was taken to restrain special investigator George Farnum, who is now rushing his inquiry to completion.

"My report," said Mr. Farnum, "will be in final form by next Wednesday." Until that time, the two new Curley appointees and two admitted anti-Curley members will be in deadlock. On Wednesday the Executive Council is expected to confirm the appointment of Edward D. Hassan, at which time the deadlock will be broken by a majority of Curley appointees.

From an authority close to the Finance Commission, it was said that the Curley forces will not halt the Farnum inquiry. This, it was said, would only be interpreted publicly as an admission that the removal of two commissioners was carried out to suppress the inquiry.

Rather, it was suggested, the new majority would delete sections of the Farnum report after its completion, and before it was made public—if they deemed sections "politically inspired," as the Governor has suggested frequently.

Meanwhile, Mr. Farnum today heard Judge Edward P. Pierce of the Supreme Judicial Court defer until Friday, Mr. Farnum's petition for a court order, commanding former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan to appear before him. Mr. Dolan, said his counsel, is unable to appear, but is eager to testify. On Friday, if Mr. Dolan has not yet returned from outside Massachusetts, Mr. Farnum will again press for the court order.

Social Action Sought

The Massachusetts Legislature was asked today to enact President Roosevelt's social security program into legislation at once. The request was made by Richard K. Conant, Commissioner of Public Welfare.

A state planning board should be set up immediately for the purpose, he recommended in his annual report, filed today. A state enabling act should be passed.

A supplementary statement, based on the President's message to Congress on the subject, informed the Legislature that "the time is now ripe for the Commonwealth to put through its program."

In view of the announced Curley support, and the favorable statements of the heads of both houses,

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Where Flying Boats Will Take Off for China

By a Staff Artist

Tentative Base for Oriental Flight

Upper—Overlooking Kaneohe Bay, About 10 Miles Over the Mountains From Honolulu. Inset—C. H. Schildhauer Surveying Pacific Routes for Pan American Airways. Bottom—Map of Proposed United States-Asian Pacific Air Routes.

Scheduled Overseas Flights With Mails and Passengers Appear an Immediate Reality

President Approves Dirigible Fleet, Miss Earhart Sees Hawaii Line Imminent, Honolulu Base Is Selected for Asia Hop, and Head Is Chosen

America today is preening its wings for commercial conquering of the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans—the beginning of the long predicted trans-oceanic flying era. Slow in maturing, events are tumbling in upon one another so rapidly that the effect is breathtaking.

First, President Roosevelt approved in effect the Federal Aviation Board's recommendation for a fleet of commercial dirigibles by asking that one dirigible be started at once.

This ship, it is reported, would be leased to a private company and operate in conjunction with the German LZ-129 in the north Atlantic. The German ship is now building by a corporation headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener.

Stepping Stone to China

Second, the seadrome is brought to the fore by Amelia Earhart Putnam who, having just completed a Honolulu-to-California hop says an artificial island should be built halfway between these two jumping-off places. Since dumping rocks and sand in the Pacific would not be the answer, the Armstrong seadrome is obviously the idea although not mentioned by name.

There is some belief expressed, however, that the imminence of stratosphere flights will obviate the use of seadromes as ships would be able to make tremendous speed in the upper air and nothing would be gained by descending to the sea level in mid-ocean.

Third, Pan American Airlines, having announced a transpacific service recently, today has actually chosen the site for its air base in Hawaii. It has completed ships on hand made by Sikorsky and Martin, both designed for such services.

Era Seems at Hand

Fourth: This step is confirmed by the appointment of Col. Clarence Young, former Federal Director of Aeronautics, as manager of the Pan American transpacific service. Farseeing, active and a proved executive, Colonel Young's appointment is in keeping with the high speed approach to making transoceanic commercial flights an immediate possibility.

Thus, as though sprung from a common source, all signs today portend the ocean travel era as on the eve of arriving. Long have aviation men felt that a real drive in this direction, backed by the Government, would provide such a fillip to the public imagination, and to trade, that it could become a star for leading the country out of the depression. Today that star appears to be in the ascendency.

dream of American airship enthusiasts.

He has given his approval for construction at government cost of a giant airship which will be leased to a private airship transport line, which, according to tentative plans outlined before the Federal Aviation Commission during its open hearings, would operate the American ship in conjunction with the German corporation headed by Dr. Hugo Eckener.

If the plan goes through, as at present contemplated, the American ship will be put into the north Atlantic service with the new German ship now building at Friedrichshafen, which is scheduled to be completed in the spring.

Construction of the ship is recommended in the report of the Federal Aviation Commission, now on President Roosevelt's desk. The President went over the report yesterday with Clark Howell Sr., chairman of the commission, and indorsed several of the provisions. Those receiving his approval included both the construction of one large-size airship for commercial purposes and one small-size training airship for the navy to replace the Los Angeles, which has been decommissioned.

At the same time, approval of construction of a second large ship for the navy to replace the lost Akron was turned down. The commission originally included this replacement in its report, but the President, after

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President Indorses Building Dirigible For Atlantic Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—President Roosevelt, it was learned today, has indorsed the eight-year-old

Test at Reedsville Expected to Save On New Projects

Ickes Allots $900,000 More for Subsistence Homestead Laboratory

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—The Administration's answer to new attacks on the constantly increasing cost of its experimental subsistence homestead community at Reedsville, W. Va., in which Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has personally interested herself, is an enlarged appropriation for this laboratory for "more abundant living."

To an initial allotment of $600,000, for the Reedsville community, Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, has added $900,000, making a total of $1,500,000.

The reply to those who are sure that the unemployed coal miners who are being given a new start in cottages equipped with electric lights and bathtubs will never be able to shoulder the debt being incurred is that they will not be expected to. Money spent at Reedsville in learning lessons about this new type of rural industrial village will be saved later at other projects, they say.

School Group Planned

The first 50 houses put up at Reedsville were prefabricated. They have not been altogether satisfactory. With the increased allotment the Government intends to build 75 houses from the ground up of cinder blocks for the first story and frame above, with roofing of asphalt or asbestos shingles. All are to be constructed on force account and largely by the use of homestead labor. Each will include a living room, kitchen, dining alcove, laundry and work room, heater room and four bedrooms.

The program of expansion also includes the construction of a school group to accommodate the 500 children who will eventually live on the project. The school buildings are to cost an estimated $125,000. They will include facilities for children of a prekindergarten age, kindergarten rooms, elementary and high school classrooms, a combined auditorium and gymnasium, school offices, a lunchroom, and a health center.

Division of Charges

Defending the increasing cost of the Reedsville experiment, Charles E. Pynchon, general manager of the Federal Subsistence Homesteads Corporation, says:

"The question is naturally raised as to what portion of the expenditures at Reedsville will constitute an obligation upon the homesteader. In answer to this, I can only say, 'A fair proportion.'

"Every private business, when it undertakes a new enterprise, always sets up a fund to cover the greater costs which it knows will be met during the early development. The division is undertaking what we consider one of the most important programs ever entered upon, to better the fortunes of a great section of our people."

Bartering Labor for Goods Aids 600 To Keep Off Grand Rapids Relief Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Approximately 600 persons here are being kept off the relief rolls because of the city's unusual industry, an industry engaged in the manufacture of jobs. These jobs are created through the barter of labor for goods and are under supervision of the Emergency Exchange Association.

In the first months of its operation, the association had a pay roll approximating $25,000, although very little if any actual currency has been paid out to the workers. Instead, they are paid in scrip, exchanged for goods obtained by the association in return for the labor provided.

Harry N. Barr, president and general manager, declares that "we issued only $1500 in scrip at the beginning, but in the first six weeks we turned it over four times for a total of $6000 in business. We have registered 1700 men and women who want work. And they want work—not relief."

It has been possible, however, to furnish jobs for only from 150 to 200 persons a month. An active list of perhaps 300 has been kept busy at least part of the time, although the personnel is constantly shifting. Restoration of morale and confidence, Mr. Barr asserts, is one of the greatest results of the project.

Here's an example of how the exchange works. The past fall and winter a number of men have been employed on an 80-acre woodlot, with the association receiving three cords out of every five cut. This wood is taken to the exchange "factory," where it is cut up into slats, from which additional men are making 30,000 potato crates, valued at 15 cents each, which it is expected will be traded for produce. This will be the equivalent of a $4500 deal.

The members have meetings in the factory, an abandoned furniture plant, with programs made up almost entirely of home talent. The association is controlled by the unemployed themselves.

Security Plan Goes To Front In Both Houses

Senate to Open Hearings Tuesday, House Monday, It Is Announced

President Urges Haste

Criticism Thus Far Headed by Borah Is That Provisions Are Inadequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—With the biggest social security program in American history in its hands, Congress today was preparing to rush consideration of the whole vast Roosevelt program.

Two primary matters are serving as an incentive for speed among the administration leaders; first, that 44 state legislatures are now in session, or soon to be, waiting for the Federal Government to take the lead in instituting the huge new movement for social security; second, that a quick attack on the Roosevelt proposals may forestall any further progress in the various so-called "radical" schemes which are now causing a good deal of anxiety among liberal and conservative congressmen.

President Roosevelt cited the legislative situation in the states as a reason for quick action in his own message to Congress yesterday. Many of the state legislatures are meeting in January for brief fixed terms, after which they will not assemble again for two years.

Measure Calls for Haste

If Congress does not hurry through with the complicated program that Mr. Roosevelt has abruptly dropped into its lap, then a two-year delay must occur in setting up co-operative state enactments to supplement the program.

Apparently the authors of the plan took cognizance of this situation, for a slow beginning is provided in the major aspects of the old age and unemployment insurance proposals, and in any case, even without state action, means are provided for the Federal Government to go ahead with nearly all of the ambitious projects with those states which do provide supplemental legislation, or even by the Federal Government acting alone.

Meanwhile, the only discordant voice of opposition to the plans heard in the first comments in Congress came from those who are committed to more drastic proposals. In particular, it was held in some quarters that the financial disbursements of the old-age pension scheme were inadequate, and that the amounts should be increased materially.

Borah and McNary Dissatisfied

This was the attitude taken not only by Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, an independent progressive, but of Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon, who has the responsibility of being the floor leader of all the Senate Republicans.

Neither of these Senators is committed to the Townsend $200 a month, starting at 60, old age pension plan, and it is assumed that advocates of that legislation will oppose even more bitterly the comparatively modest amounts provided in the alternative Roosevelt plan, providing approximately $30 a month, starting at 65.

Despite Mr. Roosevelt's specific warnings in submitting the proposals that it was "overwhelmingly important" not to wreck the whole big experiment at the outset by making the schemes too drastic, there is real prospect that Congress will increase the amount of the pensions beyond the White House figure. That this is the real apprehension of the Administration, rather than any fear that die-hard conservatives will block the various proposals, is evidenced on all hands in discussions today.

Hearing to Begin at Once

Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Finance Committee, announced today that hearings on the Roosevelt program will begin in his committee on Tuesday. Identical bills have been submitted by Senator Robert F. Wagner (D), of New York and Representative David J. Lewis (D), of Maryland which incorporate the Administration program.

The new Wagner-Lewis bill, accordingly, is on its way to make legislative history in America, and in all probability will ultimately bring the United States abreast with the great mass of similar legislation in force in other nations.

Rep. Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, announced that consideration of security measures would be put ahead of the bonus bill in his committee and that hearings would start Monday. This is one day ahead of the Harrison Committee, whose announcement of early hearings caused some resentment in the House where all financial bills must originate.

Plans Are Tentative

All of these plans, however, are still in the tentative stage. The Doughton committee in the House and the Harrison committee in the Senate will put the legislation in shape for debate on the floor of either chamber at the first possible minute.

Senator Harrison plans to hold open hearings, and announced that Dr. Francis E. Townsend could appear to press his $200-pension-to-be-

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Tunnel Inquiry Gets Reprieve

State Social Program Pushed

Conn. Valley Project Is Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

it was thought by observers that the program will find its way into law without serious delay or obstruction.

A detailed plan for unemployment insurance legislation was awaiting the attention of the legislators, having been whipped into shape by a commission of the last Legislature. It calls for a state-administered "pool" system, whereby a single insurance reserve fund would be set up to take care of all industries and companies, thus distributing losses.

Planning Moves On

The Connecticut Valley today saw regional planning take a large step forward, as detailed plans for a vast development program took shape.

These announcements were before planning and civic groups, following a meeting at the Springfield Chamber of Commerce:

John C. Robinson, member of the New England Regional Planning Commission which indorsed the Connecticut Valley program, will serve as chairman of a committee to whip plans into shape, and will appoint the other members.

Technical services for engineering surveys, maps, and the like, will be furnished by Massachusetts ERA.

On the schedule for detailed plans were flood control, watershed development, landscaping and recreational projects.

Joseph B. Woodruff, a consultant for the New England Planning Commission is in Washington, attending a conference on flood control and preparing to aid the Connecticut project.

Snow Trains Ready

A record invasion of the winter sports areas this week-end, by crowds of brilliantly attired fans loaded down with equipment, was today in prospect. "Snow prospects," reported railroads and New England Council, "excellent! Never better."

Out of Boston go eight snow trains, headed for those areas where a light fluff of snow rests on a firm-packed underblanket—the dream of the skier. Anywhere from 10 to 30 inches await them—and that doesn't count the drifts. Temperatures go down, down.

Even New York, where the snow melts off the pavements so fast that you hardly notice it, is sending snow trains northward into New Hampshire.

At Lebanon, N. H., the Interscholastic Ski Meet will lay down its tracks over untouched fields. At Wonalancet, N. H., a dog sled carnival holds the prospect of some fancy mushing. The first Western Massachusetts ski fest promised a field day at Mount Grace, Warwick.

Meanwhile, those irrepressible devotees of skiing can be observed on their matutinal cold bedroom floors, legs fore and aft, knees bent, arms outstretched and flying up and down—grooming for the big slides.

Beverly Talks Oil

Last night the North Shore people jammed into the Beverly Council Chamber to attend the long expected hearing on whether or not oil tanks should be constructed on Misery Island, a mile off the coast. Soon the chamber was filled to the bursting point. Still the residents of that beautiful section of Massachusetts coast line came. So the meeting was changed to the old Town Hall.

Soon it got down to business. First the oil company claimed its tanks would not be unsightly, that it would plant trees to hide them, that only occasional tankers would come to deliver oil, that $10,000 additional taxable property and new jobs would result.

H. Cabot Lodge Jr., member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and grandson of the late great Senator from Massachusetts, quickly took up the cudgel for the residents of the North Shore. He pointed out that the people represented pay $10,000,000 in taxes every year, that oil farms always start any district on the road to ruin, that the little gains in business would be completely offset by a wholesale exodus of the estate owners and summer residents who make Beverly one of the famous quality summer resorts of the country.

The oil company's attorneys built their plea on consideration for the common man, throwing down the gauntlet to the wealthy people who attended. He capped his point by referring to a humorous couplet which refers to the Lowell and Cabots as never speaking to anyone else, and said that such representation certainly took no consideration for the common man.

Then up jumped City Solicitor Sullivan of Beverly, and thundered, "There has been a reference here to the Legislature Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. Now Lodge is a great kid. He speaks to all of us." Roars of laughter and applause greeted that sally and ended the social distinction as an argument for the evening.

Of course no result was announced as this event was merely a hearing. But Beverly people today took it for granted that the oil farm on Misery Island was as good as canceled already.

'Within' or 'Without'

With Sean O'Casey's play, "Within the Gates," firmly banned, a copy of the play in book form was today before Police Superintendent Martin H. King for a report on whether it should be banned in book form.

Superintendent King was asked to make recommendations by Police Commissioner Joseph J. Leonard, on request of Mayor Mansfield. The authority for banning books in this city resides in the office of Police Commissioner.

Meanwhile, considerable discussion for and against the banning of both play and book churned in literary and church circles. It was announced by Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, Harvard University, retired, that he would read the entire play in Tremont Temple, Monday night, when the play otherwise would have opened.

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The National Council on Freedom from Censorship, of New York City, today sent a telegram to Mayor Mansfield asking that the ban on the O'Casey play be rescinded, the Associated Press reports.

Among the signers were Elmer Rice and Sidney Howard, dramatists; George Jean Nathan, critic, and Fannie Hurst, writer. "We are sure," the wire said, that Boston's citizens desire the privilege of seeing a really significant work consistent with high standards of public morals."

Harvard Guidance

Harvard today greeted new regulations for the better guidance of students into the most suitable courses of study. Square pegs are to be more sedulously helped into square holes, in the academic field, and round pegs into round.

To keep students from blundering into the wrong subjects, and to create enough room in each major field for the students who wish to concentrate there, adjustments will be made—corresponding to policies of President James B. Conant, set forth in his annual report.

Each department will estimate the numbers of students earlier than before, and will revise quotas every three years on the basis of the shifting demand for the various courses.

Department heads, with earlier estimates of their needs, will be able to provide the very best tutors available.

Special guidance from the Committee of Advisors will be extended to as many cases as possible.

State Senator on Trial

Charged with forging the signature of an ERA official, State Senator William F. Madden was today on trial in the United States District Court before Judge John A. Peters.

In the indictment, three instances of alleged forgery were cited. In each case, it was said that a person had interceded with Senator Madden in behalf of a girl wanting an ERA job. By means of three ERA cards, all forged, two of which were said to have been forged by Senator Madden, the girls obtained work as typists on an ERA project at the Boston Public Library.

Relief Fund Grows

With the low temperatures and snowfall dramatizing an acute need for warm clothing among the needy, the Emergency Campaign had reached $451,672 early today. Hundreds of calls for coats and whole clothing flooded in on many of the 97 charities, that are to disburse the fund. Hundreds of willing contributions to the fund ran them a close race.

Solicitors trudged through the snows, garbed as if for a polar expedition. One enthusiastic worker strapped herself onto her skiis to make her quota of calls for the day.

The Police Department proudly announced that 95 per cent of its members had at once volunteered 1 per cent of their yearly salary. These men, it was said, do not earn very much. But they know the great need, and gave accordingly.

Rhode Island Saving

No liberal flood of spending for Rhode Island. Democrats, sobering under their new control of the Legislature, today planned to pare $750,000 off the state budget. "There is to be a housecleaning in over-large salaries and expenses," said William G. Troy, Senate Democrat floor leader.

Other Democrats proposed legalized lotteries and a radical mortgage foreclosure moratoriam to last until mid-1937. It was not learned yet whether the party leaders will back the measures.

Why Golf?

On the desk of Harvey S. Gruver, superintendent of Lynn schools, was a letter anent the recent announcement that golf lessons will be included in the school curriculum. "Why," asked Mrs. Ralph S. Bauer, wife of a former mayor, "not teach gambling with dice, so the children could earn enough to pay for the golf balls?"

"Surely in these days of hunger, of bread cards and lines waiting for cast-off clothing, we can find a better use for the city's money than giving lessons in golf to those who cannot afford the equipment and greens fees," she said.

"How about more handcrafts, cooking, sewing and the like? Let us fill the hungry stomachs and teach the children to earn their living. After we have accomplished that, we can turn our thoughts to golf."

Cregg Wants Help

Essex County's district attorney, Hugh A. Cregg, today had a bill pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, calling for two more assistants.

"We have been crowding ahead at the fast pace of 1600 to 1800 cases a year," he said. "This office is undermanned relative to the rest of the State. We cannot maintain the pace, unless more help is provided."

Briefs

Vernon W. Marr of Scituate was elected permanent chairman yesterday at the first organization meeting of the new Republican State Committee at the Women's Republican Club, Boston.

✱ ✱ ✱

Senator James G. Moran, president of the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday appointed the following Committee on Rules: Senators Donald W. Nicholson, Wareham, chairman; Samuel H. Wragg, Needham; Joseph R. Cotton, Lexington, Republicans; and James C. Scanlan, Somerville; William F. Madden, Boston; and Joseph C. White, Boston, Democrats.

✱ ✱ ✱

Henry F. Long, Commissioner of Corporations and Taxation of Massachusetts, yesterday filed equity and mandamus proceedings in the Supreme Court of the State against the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, to compel it to divulge its Massachusetts resident stockholders in order that the State may check correctly their taxable dividends for income tax purposes.

✱ ✱ ✱

A "Scotch verdict of not proven" was Judge Edward P. Pierce's words yesterday in dismissing a charge of jury fixing against Stanley W. Wisnoiski, an attorney of Boston and Chelsea, in the Supreme Judicial Court.

✱ ✱ ✱

Extension of credit this year to be adjustable to any workable control program was promised yesterday to the Maine delegation to the potato conference in Washington, the Associated Press reports.

✱ ✱ ✱

Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts, visiting in Washington, yesterday endeavored to smooth the paths of appointment for Peter F. Tague, his choice for postmaster of Boston, and Maurice Tobin, chairman of the Boston School Committee, for collector of internal revenue, as well as requests for federal money amounting to about $7,000,000.

✱ ✱ ✱

Gov. Louis J. Brann is in Washington today to place before President Roosevelt the favorable report on the Quoddy tide power project by the federal investigating commission, says the Associated Press.

✱ ✱ ✱

Reduction by the mutual savings banks of Massachusetts of the rate of interest on home mortgages to 5½ per cent, beginning March 1, was recommended yesterday by the executive committee of the Savings Bank Association of Massachusetts as a result of the suggestion made recently by Governor Curley at a bankers conference.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and colder with lowest temperature 12 to 15 degrees tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness, continued cold, probably snow at night; fresh northwesterly winds shifting to moderate easterly.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday fair; snow Saturday night or Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and colder tonight; Saturday increasing cloudiness; snow at night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest and north winds shifting to easterly Saturday, and fair weather tonight; Saturday overcast, snow or rain Saturday night.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	31	33	Minneapolis	0	4
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	64	80
Chicago	20	28	New York	34	40
Denver	20	48	Norfolk, Va.	46	60
Helena, Mont.	-26	-8	Philadelphia	34	40
Jacksonville	64	80	St. Louis	32	44
Kansas City	32	44	San Francisco	46	56
Los Angeles	46	60	Washington	36	46
Miami, Fla.	66	80			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Jan. 18.
B—Maximum Jan. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 10:45 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Saturday, 10:54 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Clear; maximum temperature 21 degrees above zero; minimum 8 above.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-333m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-212m
8:00	Monitor Views News	Speaker; pianist	Baseball school	Adventure sketch
8:15	Agricultural report	Tom Mix; sketch	String quintet	"Skippy" sketch
8:30	"The Singing Lady"	Juvenile sketch	Juvenile sketch	"Melody Mart"
8:45	Little Orphan Annie	Stamp Club	Book talk	Local dance music
6:00	Relief talk; songs	Evening Tattler: sketches; music	News Service	Navara Orchestra
6:15	"Air Adventures"	Features; news	Melody Limited: soloists; orchestra	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Lowell Thomas, news	"Billy Batchelor"	H. V. Kaltenborn
6:45			"Lum and Abner"	Speakers; music
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Studio chorus	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Plantation music	After Dinner Revue: popular vocal	"Just Plain Bill"	Mixed vocal ensemble recital
7:30	"Red Davis" sketch		Merry-Go-Round	
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	"Uncle Ezra," sk.	Boake Carter, news	Alexander Orch.
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; Boudoin concert orch.	Renard Orchestra	"St. Louis Blues"
8:15	Musical Revue		Edwin C. Hill	Chemistry talk
8:30	Intimate Revue: soloists; orchestra		Court of Human Relations; sketch.	Eric Sloane Orchestra concert
8:45				
9:00	Beatrice Lillie; Cavaliers; orchestra	Waltz Time: soloists; orchestra	"March of Time": news sketches	Stevens Orchestra.
9:15				Organ; soloist
9:30	Phil Baker and company; orchestra	Emergency Campaign: speakers	Hollywood Hotel: players; soloists;	Le Paradis Band
9:45				News; sport pro.
10:00	Joe Rines and his dance orchestra	The First Nighter, dramatic sketch	Louella Parsons; program from Madison Square Garden, N. Y. City, network program.	
10:15				
10:30	Jewish program: speaker; music	Frank Black's Orchestra; chorus	Florito Orchestra. The O'Flynn'; dramatic sk.; music.	
10:45				
11:00	Report; speaker	Forecasts; events.	News Service	Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra
11:15	Daniels Orchestra	NBC dance music.	Le Paradis Band.	
11:30	Noble Sissle and his orchestra	Joe Reichman and his orchestra	Jack Renard and his orchestra	Perley Stevens and his orchestra
11:45				

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WAAB, Children's Theater: "Dick Whittington and His Cat."
10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:00 WNAC, Philharmonic Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.
11:30 WEEI, "Down Lover's Lane": vocal soloists; concert orchestra.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WAAB, "Piano Pointers," Abram Chasins, composer-pianist.
12:30 WBZ, National Grange Program: Senator Arthur Capper; U. S. Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:50 WBZ, WEEI, Metropolitan Opera: Verdi's La Forza del Destino, with Elisabeth Rethberg, Gladys Swarthout and Giovanni Martinelli; Vincenzo Bellezza, conductor; Geraldine Farrar, raconteuse; Rosa Ponselle, speaker.
2:00 WNAC, "Public Housing Policies," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Ellen Wilkinson, British member of Parliament.
6:00 WAAB, Arthur Murray, dance teacher; soloist; octet; orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:00 WNAC, "The Great Bridge Feud," network dramatic comedy sketch.
7:15 WBZ, Address, Senator Huey P. Long of Louisiana.
7:45 WBZ, Christian Science Monitor Feature Program: "Two Outstanding American Women," by Ernest Beaufort, Monitor radiocaster.
8:00 WBZ, Art in America: "The Motion Picture," NBC speakers.
8:00 WNAC, Roxy and his Gang: soloists; chorus; concert orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Musical and dramatic program with Sigmund Romberg, composer, and Prof. William Lyon Phelps; soloists; concert orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Radio City Party: Jessica Dragonette; Johnny Hauser; Gabrielle DeLys; John B. Kennedy; Frank Black and his orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Songs You Love to Hear": Rose Bampton; vocal duo; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; vocal ensemble; male quartet.
9:30 WEEI, "The Gibson Family," operetta; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, National Barn Dance program from Chicago.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB, "As Thousands Cheered": dramatized sportlights of 1934, Ted Husing.
10:37 WEEI, "Let's Dance": three-hour program with orchestras and soloists.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ, National Public Housing Conference speakers' forum.
11:00 WNAC, Cleveland String Quartet recital.
12:30 WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra; soloists; mixed chorus.
12:45 WNAC, Relay from Vienna: description of "Fasching," Viennese carnival.
2:00 WEEI, "Immortal Dramas": "Exodus from Egypt," Biblical story; music.
2:30 WBZ, "The Late Christopher Bean," with Walter Connolly and Pauline Lord.
2:30 WAAB, (WNAC, 3), Museum of Fine Arts concert, Will Dodge, conductor.
3:00 WAAB, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Robert Casadesus, pianist; Lawrence Gilman, program commentator.
7:00 WBZ, Jack Benny, comedian, and company; soloist; Bestor Orchestra.
7:00 WNAC, Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier"; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC, Will Rogers; soloist; male quartet; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, Symphony Orchestra, Adrian Boult, conductor; Myra Hess, pianist.
9:00 WNAC, Symphony Orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor, Grete Stueckgold, soprano.
9:30 WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music: vocal soloists; orchestra.
9:45 WBZ, "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes," dramatic sketch.
10:30 WAAB, "Behind the Scenes," William A. Brady, theatrical producer.

Curley Seeks $7,000,000 From Federal Sources

Governor in Washington Also Takes Up Patronage Situation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts dropped his state squabbles yesterday long enough to mix up in some patronage difficulties here, and at the same time attempt to pick up some $7,000,000 in federal funds for assorted state projects.

Accompanying the Governor were former Representative Peter F. Tague, whose projected appointment as postmaster of Boston has brought the promise of new political conflict between Governor Curley and Senator Walsh, and Maurice Tobin, chairman of the Boston School Committee, who is reported to be the Governor's choice as internal revenue collector for Massachusetts.

Mr. Tague paid a visit to Senator Walsh, presumably to discuss reports that the senior Bay State Senator might block his confirmation as postmaster if and when it is sent by the President to the Senate.

Mr. Tobin's injection into the collectorship picture was interpreted to mean that the Governor had not withdrawn his attempt to stop the appointment of Judge William Welch of Northampton, until recently regarded as assured.

The Governor, after a busy day, was in high spirits when he returned to his hotel to meet press representatives.

He listed his day's activity as including:

1. A request at the Department of Justice for co-operation in establishment of a "crime laboratory" in Massachusetts.

2. A request of the War Department for $1,700,000 for a National Guard camp on Cape Cod.

3. A request that annual expenditures on the Cape Cod Canal be increased from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

4. A request at the Navy Department and Public Works Administration for $4,000,000 for modernization of equipment at the Boston Navy Yard, and for $1,000,000 for establishment of a testing tank at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Better Prospects Forecast for Coming College Graduates

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—Next June's crop of college graduates have better prospects of employment than their predecessors of recent years in the opinion of Emory E. Grayson of the placement service at Massachusetts State College.

In his annual report to President Hugh P. Baker, Mr. Grayson said the general attitude of employers had improved perceptibly.

"Fear and pessimism," he continued, "have been replaced by confidence and hope."

Guy V. Glatfelter, placement officer for men at Amherst, backs up Mr. Grayson with the assertion: "Employers as a whole show greater willingness to talk over possibilities for college men than has been the case in the past year or two."

As for college women, Miss Margaret Hamlin, women placement officer, while declaring there was evidence of improvement advised:

"The average girl needs to acquire some vocational training, either in college or soon afterward, in order to improve her chances for placement. Even the acquisition of such a common tool as typing may give a girl just the necessary advantage over the college graduate not so equipped."

Santiago Strike Spreads

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—The union of construction workers struck in sympathy with the walkout of 18,000 state railway employees Jan. 16. Police adopted precautionary measures to avert disorders, while Juan La Garrigue, director-genenal of the railways, warned that at least 5000 of the strikers would be discharged.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in Church Edifice, Walnut and Otis Streets, Newtonville, 7:45.

Theaters

"IOLANTHE" (Colonial). D'Oyly Carte Opera Company, of the Savoy, London. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow, 2:15.

"THE LOVES OF CHARLES II" (Plymouth). Cornelia Otis Skinner. 8:30.

Movies

STATE—"Sequoia," very unusual picture with three stars—a mountain lion; its firm friend, a deer; and Jean Parker intimate with both. Filmed in Sequoia National Park under the supervision of Vance Hoyt, author of the book ("Malibu," from which it is taken. Additional short features: Laurel and Hardy in "Live Ghosts"; "Rugby"; Walt Disney Silly Symphony in color, "Goddess of the Spring." 1:28, 3:36, 5:40, 7:50, 9:48.

ORPHEUM—"Forsaking All Others," with Joan Crawford, Robert Montgomery and Clark Gable. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Vaudeville.

FINE ARTS—"Man of Aran"; educational shorts; Silly Symphony in color. 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN—"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," adapted from book by Francis Yeats Brown, with Gary Cooper, Richard Cromwell and Franchot Tone. Stage: Daphne Pollard, screen comedienne, in revue, "Clap Yo' Hands." 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:05.

MODERN—"Home on the Range," Zane Grey story with Randolph Scott and the grown-up Jackie Coogan. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 3:25, 6, 8:30. Also Bing Crosby in "Here Is My Heart."

EXETER—"One Night of Love." 3:20, 6:15, 9:10. Also "She Had to Choose."

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Babbitt," by Sinclair Lewis, with Guy Kibbee. Fenway, 1:00, 3:49, 6:29, 8:59. Paramount, 10:14 a. m., 12:46, 3:28, 6, 8:42. Also, "The Secret Bride."

KEITH'S—Ann Harding in "Enchanted April," from book by author of "Elizabeth and Her German Garden." With Frank Morgan and Ralph Forbes. 10:35 a. m., 12:30, 2:25, 4:20, 6:15, 8:10, 10:05.

BOSTON—May Robson as an unselfish and courageous high school principal in "Grand Old Girl," with Alan Hale. 10:13 a. m., 1:13, 3:40, 7:40, 10:14. Vaudeville.

SCOLLAY—"Here Is My Heart." 12, 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Vaudeville.

UPTOWN—"Behold My Wife." 1:10, 4, 6:58, 9:52. Also Wheeler and Woolsey in "Kentucky Kernels."

TREMONT—"Let's Fall in Love" and "The House of Rothschild." 9 a. m. to 11.

UNIVERSITY—"College Rhythm." 3:05, 6:10, 9:15. Also "Lady By Choice."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Rodeo"; "Hail Columbia," in American History series; Thelma Todd and Patsy Kelly in "Opened by Mistake"; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch." 1, 3:56, 6:52, 9:48. Also "Dude Ranger."

Other Events

BURTON HOLMES—"London and Rural England." Symphony Hall. 8:15. Matinee tomorrow, 2:15.

ERA CIVIC THEATER—"East Lynne." William Howard Taft School, Brighton. 7:30. "Camille." English High School Center, 29 Montgomery St. 7:30.

ERA MARIONETTES—South Boston High School Center. 7:30.

"THE NEW IDOLATRY"—Rabbi Shubow discusses communism and fascism. Temple Bnai Moshe. 8:15.

INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY—Brown vs. Northeastern. Arena. 8:30.

SQUASH RACQUETS—Tournament, Boston Athletic Association, Exeter St. 8:30.

Tomorrow

Music

ALBERT SPALDING—Violin recital. Symphony Hall. 3.

GARDNER MUSEUM—Cyrus Ullian, pianist. 2:45.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—"Cougar, Mountain Lion," movies, showing California state lion hunter at work. 3.

CHILDREN'S PLAY—Clare Tree Major's company in "Dick Whittington and His Cat." Repertory Theater. 10:30 a. m. and 2:15.

FRIENDSHIP TOUR—"The Scandinavian People." Registration at International Institute, 190 Beacon St., at 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Public Questions: Home and Foreign," talk by Prof. William Starr Myers. 11 a. m. Dr. Charles Tosier's illustrated lecture on "Masterpieces of Nature." 2:30.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance: By Mrs. Sayward, on Stained Glass, 11 a. m.; on French Rooms, 2.

20TH CENTURY CLUB—"The New Deal: A Promise of a More Equitable Social Order," talk by Rev. Jonas I. Corrigan, professor of ethics, sociology and government at Boston College. 1.

CITY CLUB—Movies: "Charlie Chan's Courage." 2:15.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meets at South Station for 1:32 train for Charles River Village.

Cuts Announced at Williams

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Jan. 18 (AP)—Tyler Dennett, president of Williams College, yesterday announced that, in order to wipe out a $30,000 deficit, 10 instructors, whose contracts expire in June, would not return in September, that no new faculty appointments would be made, and that the freshman class next year would be limited to 225 students.

Liquor Purchase Stopped

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Jan. 18—Approximately 225 persons who are on the welfare list have been stopped from purchasing liquor, through action taken by Overseer of the Poor Paul Hayward and the Cheshire County Commissioners.

Democrats Win In Demand For Chairmanships

Senator Moran Gives Out List of Important Posts in Upper Branch

Curley Democrats won a smashing victory in the State Senate today when James G. Moran, president, announced his working committees and their chairmen for the 1935-36 sessions.

Fourteen Democrats were named as committee chairmen where last year not a single Democrat headed an important committee. Out of 34 committees the lineup stands 20 Republican to 14 Democratic chairmen. As there are only 40 Senators it means a doubling up on membership on some committees for senior Senators. Some Senators will serve on three and four committees.

It was noted that former Senate president, Erland F. Fish, who was defeated in the nineteenth ballot battle for president this term, did not receive a chairmanship. The committee leaders follow:

Senator Moran heads the important Rules Committee. Senator Frank Hurley (D), Holyoke, heads the Judiciary; George G. Moyse (R), Waltham, Ways and Means; Thomas H. Johnston (R), Clinton, Agriculture.

Joseph R. Cotton (R) from Lexington heads the committee on Banks and Banking; Theodore R. Plunkett (R) Adams, cities; civil service, Edward C. Carroll (D) South Boston, Conservation, Newland Holmes (R), Weymouth. Constitutional Law, Thomas Burke (D), Dorchester. Counties, James C. Scanlon (D), Somerville. Education, Charles G. Miles (R), Boston.

Senator John D. Mackey (R), Quincy, heads the committee on election laws; Albert Pierce (R), Salem, the harbors and public land committee. Highways and motor vehicles is headed by Senator Charles T. Cavanagh (D), Cambridge; insurance, John F. Donovan (D), Chelsea; labor and industry, James P. Meehan (D), Lawrence; legal affairs, Harry Putnam (R), Westfield; mercantile affairs, Arthur W. Hollis (R), Newton; metropolitan affairs, William F. Madden (D), Boston; military affairs, Edgar C. Erickson (R), Worcester; municipal finance, Samuel H. Wragg (R), Needham; pensions, Francis M. McKeown (D), Springfield; power and light, Angier L. Goodwin (R), Melrose; public health, Albert Cole (R), Lynn; public safety, William S. Conroy (D), Fall River.

John S. Sullivan (D) Worcester, chairman of the Public Service Committee. Public Welfare is headed by Joseph A. Langone (D) of Boston. State Administration—Cornelius F. Haley (R) Rowley, and Taxation by William A. Davenport (R) Greenfield.

Towns is headed by Edward H. Nutting (R) Leominster; Transportation, by Donald W. Nicholson (R) Wareham. Water Supply by William F. McCarty (D) Lowell; bills in the third reading by Albert Pierce (R) Salem. The Senate adjourned until Monday at 2 p. m.

Hauptmann Case Now Definitely In, State Announces

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FLEMINGTON, N. J., Jan. 18—As the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann went into its thirteenth day today the prosecution announced it felt it had built up sufficient case to convict him of the kidnaping and murder of Baby Charles A. Lindbergh Jr.

"The State's case is definitely in now," Attorney General David T. Wilentz said. "Anytime, now, I may turn to the judge and say, 'Your Honor, the State rests its case.'" At the same time he said he had 60 more witnesses ready to testify should he find them necessary.

Hauptmann was visibly annoyed as he began the thirteenth day of his ordeal, hearing Henry Eichin, Bronx engineer, complete testimony on the terrain of the Bronx where he lived and where the ransom for the Lindbergh baby was paid, and Sergt. John Wallace of the state police relate again to the jury the story of his arrest last Sept. 19.

During the testimony of Mrs. Ella Achenbach, her former employer, Mrs. Hauptmann cried out, "You are lying!" Mrs. Achenbach had just testified that Anne Hauptmann told her on March 1, 1932, that she and her husband "just came home from a trip." After a severe reprimand from the judge, the case was continued.

Justice Trenchard Sworn

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 18 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Thomas W. Trenchard, presiding over the trial of Bruno Richard Hauptmann, was sworn in today at his home for a seven-year term.

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Confectioner's Sugar 2 pkgs. 15c
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Wage Concessions In Shoe Industry Hang Fire in Lynn

Mayor Requests Delay in Action of One Firm Proposing to Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNN, Mass., Jan. 18—While no definite action toward wage price concessions has been taken officials of the Gold Seal Shoe Company, who yesterday issued an ultimatum to union leaders that unless granted a price cut equivalent to that in Haverhill and elsewhere, the plant would remove to Newburyport, have been requested by Mayor J. Fred Manning and members of the union Joint Council to delay action toward moving until January 25.

The plant, largest union-controlled shoe firm in the city, employs approximately 1500, supplying its product, a $3.98 shoe to a chain of 98 stores distributed over the country. The firm also operates two plants in Haverhill, and its officials admit that they have had tempting offers to abandon the Lynn factory and return to Newburyport, which is located in the Haverhill union district where a wage concession varying from 12½ to 40 per cent was granted a few days ago.

Both Sides Presented

At a conference between firm representatives and union leaders both sides of the issue were presented after which officers of the Joint Council of the United Shoe & Leather Workers requested a delay of one week to enable them to obtain reports on the price-cutting tactics reported from other shoe manufacturing centers.

Meanwhile Charles J. Goldman, for some years past legal counsel representing many leading Lynn shoe manufacturers, today expressed the opinion that if the Gold Seal Company was permitted to leave the city it would practically wreck the local union, since its 1500 employees represent approximately 50 per cent of the union membership in Lynn.

Mr. Goldman also said that he was notified today that two other firms, whom he did not wish to identify, were preparing to seek locations elsewhere unless prompt action is taken toward price concessions.

Shoe Show Orders

Speaking of the Boston Shoe Show which closed Wednesday night, and has previously furnished local plants with sufficient orders to carry through the spring run, Mr. Goldman said: "As far as I have learned not one Lynn shoe manufacturer came away from the show with a single order that they could fill."

"I personally know of two concerns that are desirous of locating in Lynn because of its reputation for skilled workmanship. They would employ about 300 hands. When the matter was presented to union agents, all except one agreed to enter into negotiations, with the result that there has been no action."

Mr. Goldman says he has records an data to show that of 24 firms which have removed from the city since or just prior to the inauguration of the National Recovery Act only three have gone into the New Hampshire territory, two into Maine and two into Rhode Island. All the remainder have located elsewhere in Massachusetts, and a majority of them within the territory controlled by the United Shoe & Leather Workers Union through locals beyond the jurisdiction of Lynn. Eight firms in the meantime have liquidated.

When operating normally here the firms represented gave employment to approximately 5000 workers. While many of them were what is termed "buckeyes" employing less than 100 hands there were two in the list employing 700 each. One of these went to Beverly and the other to Derry, N. H.

The total floor space vacated as a result of these removals and liquidations covered an area of 471,700 square feet.

This also has been a factor in the razing of 10 former shoe buildings, all brick structures ranging from five to seven stories in height, and rumors that other equal importance in the industry at one time are doomed to the same fate.

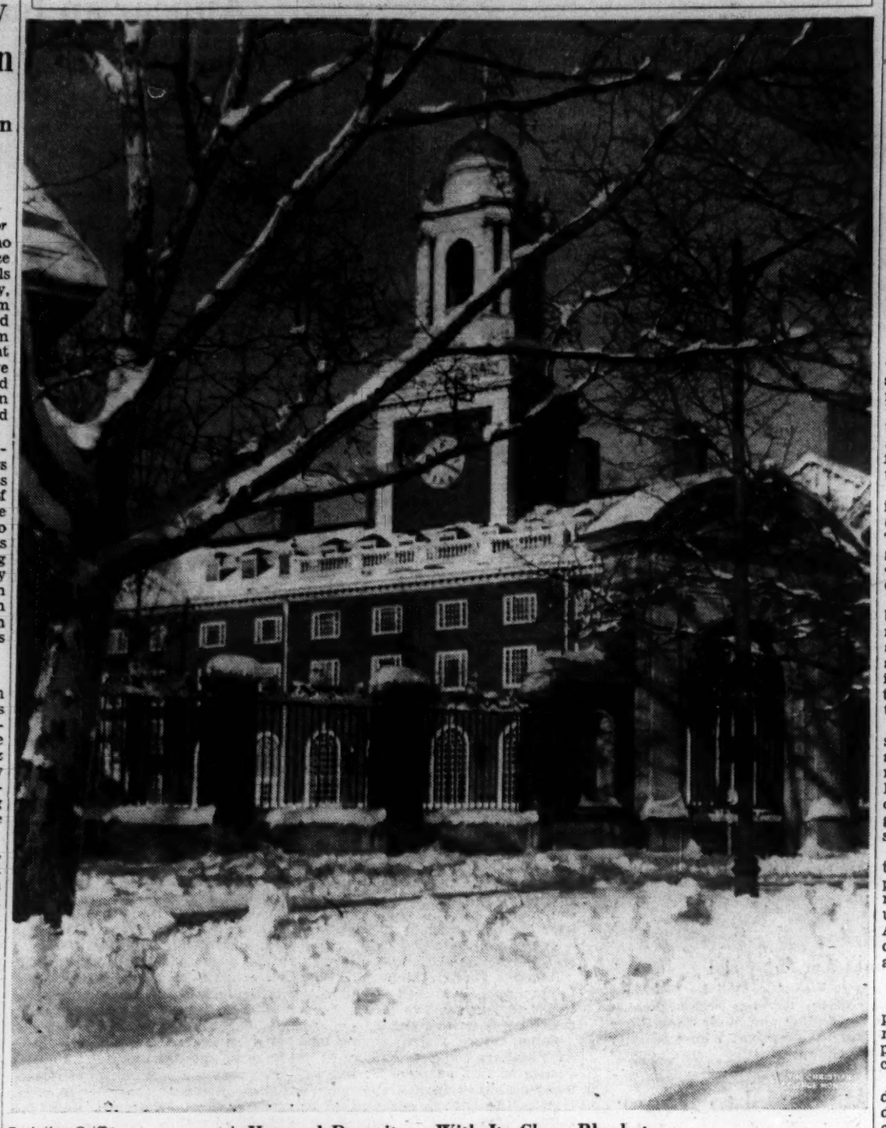
Situation Elsewhere

On the other hand various reports have been reaching the city of late that all is not "a bed of roses" in shoe areas outside of Lynn. One Newburyport manufacturer is reported to have visited this city recently looking for shoe stitchers. He ordinarily employs about 120, and declared that he had only been able to obtain half that number since the removal of a Lynn firm to the neighboring town of Seabrook, N. H. Of the 60 now in his employ he is quoted as saying that 40 came from Lynn and the remainder from Boston, Chelsea, Salem and Beverly.

Meanwhile reports received here from Maine state that the manufacturers in the vicinity of Auburn and Bangor are training "green help" through a school system which they have established.

Still another angle which is not so pleasing from the standpoint of manufacturers who have located at more distant points from the leather district, is the necessity for tying up large funds in leather stock to keep their plants operating steadily. When located in the local territory it was possible for these firms to purchase their stock and materials as needed and on short notice.

Snow Is Like Lace on a Drab Gown



By Arthur Griffin

A Harvard Dormitory With Its Clean Blanket

Law Demanding Snow-Clean Sidewalks Makes Jobs, and Gives Dad Exercise

Got your steps and sidewalk cleared off yet? If you haven't, you better watch out . . . for the police.

Just in case you don't know about it there is a city ordinance which requires every owner or tenant of a building or dwelling abutting upon a public sidewalk, to "remove such snow and ice from said sidewalk within three hours after snowstorm ceases, between the hours of sunrise and sunset."

Also, be careful that you don't make a miniature mountain in the street with the snow that you remove from your sidewalks. The ordinance also says that "any snow placed in the public street after being removed from such sidewalk shall be made level at the time of placing such snow there."

This ordinance, which also includes the sanding of sidewalks, if they are icy, has been ordered enforced strictly by police superintendent Martin H. King.

A reporter last night and today toured the city to see how Bostonians obey this now ordinance, and could find not more than a dozen sidewalks and steps that had not been shoveled off by 8 a. m. today.

Junior and grandfather, mother and dad, brother and sister, all had a whack at the snow shovel. Boys after school did a land office business, while their elders had a chance to get out and get a little exercise.

It was the biggest snowfall of the winter and there was plenty of shoveling to do. With ice coating the ground and with the snow wet and sticky, the task was made doubly difficult. Some got fooled with the predictions that rain would follow the snow in the afternoon. Many put off their shoveling, thinking the rain would do it for them. Although the flakes changed to hail and some rain, it froze immediately, and only added to the difficulty of removing the thick and damp snow.

Over in Cambridge, Harvard's snow-shoveling brigade got its first real workout of the year. The brigade, organized three years ago by the Harvard Student Employment Office, offers both a "standing order" and a "short order" service in snow removing.

Shovels are provided by the employment office and there was not a spare one to be found yesterday. Students giving the "standing order" service must be up and at their shoveling at 6 a. m., if it is an all-night blizzard. This service is subscribed on a season basis, at 50 cents an hour with a minimum of 35 cents on each job.

The "short order" service provides men upon a telephone request within an hour.

Theaters

"Iolanthe"

Another delectable production was submitted by the visiting Savoyards at the Colonial last night. This, the second bill of their engagement, was "Iolanthe," and the performance sustained the standard set by their "Gondoliers."

"Iolanthe" is one of the most satisfying of the Gilbert and Sullivan opuses. The music is continuously interesting as well as charming, and extraordinarily expressive of the text. The Gilbertian wit is especially keen, and its application is so fundamental that it has not lost its point with the passage of 50 years.

The company again won admiration for the restraint and subtlety of its humor. The chorus sang with precision and expression, and the principals distinguished themselves vocally as well as dramatically. The instrumental account of the score was commendable, except that the orchestra much of the time lagged about half a beat behind the voices.

Mr. Green's Lord Chancellor, Mr. Granville's Private Willis, Mr. Rands's Strephon, Miss Dickson's Phyllis and the Earls of Messrs. Walker and Dean were all excellent. Miss Gill was a mischievous Fairy Queen, although her intonation was not always secure, and Miss Nickell-Lean sang the lovely ballad, "He Loves," with fine taste and feeling.

L. A. S.

Governor Green Plans to Return Rhode Island Back to People

(Continued from Page 1)

platform are to be carried through. He advocates, for instance, life terms for justices of the Supreme Court who shall be subject to impeachment proceedings in the event of dereliction of duty.

Vacating of Seats

The Rhode Island Legislature at present is empowered to vacate seats on the Supreme Court bench at will and make new appointments. When the Democrats won control of the Legislature, early this month, one of their first acts was to declare all five seats on the highest judiciary body vacated.

Still another part of Governor Green's program that would require a constitutional revision is his demand for a redistricting of the State to provide "fairer representation" in the Legislature and to prevent a small group of rural communities from exercising a dictatorship through their control of the Senate.

"The entire question of civil service is one that requires the most careful study," Governor Green says. "After the new reorganization program is under way and functioning efficiently such a plan should be considered.

"But I certainly do not favor building up a political machine by removing all Republican employees and replacing them with Democrats and then slapping down a civil service system in the hope of keeping all the Democrats as long as possible," the Governor continues.

Agitation in the State has been strong for a civil service system to accompany the program of departmental reorganization. Republican leaders, particularly, have pointed out that the advantages of the reorganization might be lost if care in selecting employees is not exercised.

Several nonpartisan civic organizations have advocated civil service, pointing out that the merits of the reorganization in New York State under the guidance of former Gov. Alfred E. Smith would not have accrued if New York had not adopted a sweeping civil service system.

Heads of Departments

Governor Green agrees with the principle that all heads of departments should be Democrats or persons sympathetic with the Democratic program.

"But the personnel of the various departments in the State," he declares, "should be made up more or less as a continuing body consisting of the best qualified and most experienced men and women, whether they be Democrats or Republicans."

Senator Russel H. Handy, Republican of Lincoln, has introduced two proposed constitutional amendments which conform with the program outlined by the Democratic executive. One would strip the Legislature of its power to set up regulatory bodies for police and fire departments in Rhode Island cities and towns. The other amendment would deprive the Senate of its right to oust justices of the Supreme Court without cause.

Home Rule Issue

Senator Handy's first amendment bears on the "home rule" issue, which has been a source of annoyance to the Democratic Party for years. The Senate on several occasions has created boards to control police and fire departments in municipalities, ignoring the wishes of the municipalities. The Providence Board of Public Safety is an example. This commission was appointed by the Republican Senate several years ago to assume jurisdiction over the police and fire departments in Providence, which had become Democratic.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives has received a bill, introduced by Representative Domenico A. Madonna, Democrat of North Providence, which would divert all State gasoline taxes, except deductions for administration costs, to the cities and towns where the taxes were collected. The measure provides further that this money shall be used exclusively for construction and maintenance of local highways.

In his annual message, Governor Green urged that some of the revenue from gasoline taxes be returned to the cities and towns. Differences long have existed on how the gasoline taxes shall be used. Several state organizations have argued that all of this revenue should be spent on roads, but on several occasions the fund has been applied to other items in an effort to keep the state budget as nearly balanced as possible.

Old Connecticut Controversy Up Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 18—The Post Office Department, which is preparing to issue a stamp commemorating Connecticut's 300th anniversary this year, has innocently pushed Representative Herman P. Kopplemann of this State into the middle of Connecticut's oldest controversy.

The post office asked the Congressman what was the first settlement in Connecticut. Mr. Kopplemann, who knows all about the ancient rivalry for that title between Wethersfield and Windsor, sought to get an official answer from Connecticut state officials. They know better than to give an opinion either way.

The story got into the papers. Now letters have gone to Congressman Kopplemann from Jared B. Standish of Wethersfield and Daniel B. Howard of Windsor, local historians, setting forth the rival claims. He can decide between them if he cares.

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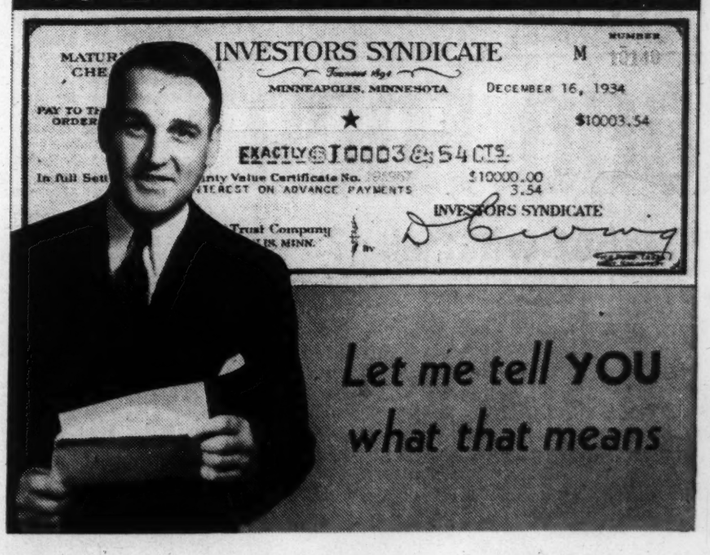

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Support of Austrian Autonomy Held Most Vital Outcome From Franco-Italian Rapprochement

But Monitor Observer Makes It Clear That Optimists Must Not Believe in a Too Rigid Formula Being Set Up to Govern Attitude of Powers

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—Whatever the good results from the Franco-Italian accords signed at Rome by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy and Foreign Minister Pierre Laval of France, it was not to be expected that a complete unison would be accomplished at once and along all lines.

One of the chief faults with post-war diplomacy has been an excessive simplification, an assumption that nations must either be at enmity or have no subjects whatever on which they can disagree. In real politics this alternative of black and white has small place.

Unquestionably Italy had legitimate grievances against the peacemakers, especially for their refusal to accord a mandate in the old German colonies to Italy. But it was improper to regard France as solely responsible. France, however, has been represented as the interested rival of Italy—the nation which endeavored to deny it a "place in the sun," and if France would now give certain compensations in Africa to Italy there certainly would be better feelings which will influence their attitude to each other in Europe.

But despite Italy's gains in Africa—and they were considerable—it would seem wrong to believe in the possibility of a rigid formula being set up between France and Italy regulating for an indefinite period the respective attitudes of the two powers.

No Set Formula

Such a rigid formula would postulate the fixity of Europe. Happily, Europe is still fluid. It has not yet crystallized. When it is set and settled, the danger-point will have been reached. There is still need of suppleness, of change before the changing conditions of Europe. But it can be expected that France and Italy shall not in future range themselves in hostile camps, but shall, whenever possible, support each other in the general interest. There must be occasions on which two nations so differently situated will approach problems from an entirely different angle. Provided they do not do so with the deliberate object of upsetting each other, their relations will be as normal as, say, those of Great Britain and France, which do not always agree but which do not deliberately disagree on every question.

If such a result has been obtained, an immense step will have been taken in the amelioration of European affairs. For among other consequences of Franco-Italian rivalry must be placed the inability to solve the problem of Austria, which has been the chief cause of central European confusion.

And not the least important matter worked out by the two diplomats in their close sessions at Rome was the scheme of neighborly pacts to underwrite the independence and security of Austria for some time to come. Perhaps that was the most important accomplishment of Signor Mussolini and M. Laval at that time.

It was evident to everybody that unless some solution were found there would never be peace in central Europe.

Aid for Two

Italy has really done a great deal to help Austria and it has likewise supported Hungary in difficult moments, earning the gratitude of that state. But the Austrian question could not be left to a single country. It demanded the active cooperation not only of the great powers, but of its smaller neighbors which, in the long run, can make the position of Austria untenable by maintaining economic barriers. In the same way, the question of Hungary which arouses hostility by its incessant demands for a rectification of its boundaries, at the expense of Czechoslovakia, Roumania, and even of Yugoslavia, can scarcely be solved by a philosophical affirmation of the thesis of revision.

Hence the negotiations were particularly concerned with the framing of a convention which not merely France and Italy could sign, but to which the Little Entente and Germany might subscribe, guaranteeing Austria against foreign intervention. It was necessary that the suggestion of Italian predominance, directed against the Little Entente, should be dissipated, and that all concerned should accept the independence, not incompatible with international aid, of Austria. For practical purposes a truce had to be declared in the projects of revision, to allow the Danubian nations to work together.

As for the rearming of Germany, though it proceeded so far as to arouse alarm in some quarters, it is generally recognized that a new situation has been created which is extremely difficult to handle but which France and Italy attempted to brand as something illegal and not to be countenanced—so long as Germany stays away from Geneva.

Minor

The minor questions which were purely Franco-Italian presented no considerable difficulties in themselves. With the two countries in agreement on the general lines of a common European policy (which does not mean that they had to see eye-to-eye in everything) the impediments to collaboration which the African and other local problems constituted were removed almost automatically.

Or one can put it the other way round: That the African and other impediments once removed, the relations of France and Italy were enormously improved, and they were able to work in harmony.

It will be recalled that the Entente Cordiale of France and Great Britain before the war—after a period of Franco-British unpleasantness—was based ostensibly on an arrangement about Egypt and Morocco and similar subjects, of no far-reaching character. In fact these arrangements were the proof of a general change of attitude, and the real significance of the Entente was immeasurably deeper.

The French have always been prepared to fulfill their promise of giving Italy some further "compensation" in Southern Libya, but Italian pretensions have been somewhat exaggerated. The French could hardly concede an outlet to Lake Chad. They were, however, willing to allow the Italian flag to be carried as far as the forts of Tibesti, which are strategically placed on a high plateau, commanding Central Africa. Italian expansion towards the heart of Africa could only, sooner or later, result in a new Fashoda.

No "Free Hand" Yet

The Ethiopia-Somaliland negotiations, by virtue of the Treaty of London, have been designed to give Italy economic advantages, notably a further participation in the exploitation of the railroad from Addis-Abbeba to Djibouti, while leaving France the supreme control of the enterprise. This railroad and the port of Djibouti are for France the chief links in this region with the Far East, and the rupture of these lines of communication cannot be envisaged.

There was much talk of "a free hand" for Italy in its dealings with Ethiopia, but such a desideratum is not lightly to be granted in these days of the League of Nations.

The fighting which has already occurred on the disputed frontier of Italian Somaliland and Ethiopia must doubtless be regarded as an incident, without special political importance. Whether the aggression came from the Italian or the Abyssinian side may not be clear, but it can scarcely be looked upon as a deliberate affair officially decided on by government. If Italy hopes to set up a sort of protectorate, as in Albania, it will have to count with the determined resistance of the Ethiopians.

In Tunisia there are 100,000 Italians; they are the real settlers under French administration. Their nationality is preserved by a convention which was renewed every three months. Obviously it should apply for a longer period and this has now been done.

On the naval question the demand for parity with France by Italy made a comprehensive accord impossible at the London Conference. The arguments have been repeated again and again. Italy as a matter of prestige cannot consent to be less armed than France. France cannot afford to be inferior to Italy in the Mediterranean—and France has colonial needs far outside the Mediterranean. A "theoretical equality" has become one of the favorite formulas of diplomacy. It is notorious that Italy cannot spare the money for a fleet as large as that of France—though it has made great efforts, and only recently decided to construct two new 35,000-ton ships, fully utilizing the Washington program.

But the agreement is silent on the subject of naval parity, clearly leaving this thorny subject for further deliberation and discussion.

Hitler Approves Plans for Memorial to Hindenburg

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Memorial to Honor Hindenburg Gains Hitler's Approval

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The Tannenberg Memorial in East Prussia, where President von Hindenburg won his most famous victory, is to be converted into a national monument worthy, according to Chancellor Hitler, of "the greatest general of the Reich."

The plans, which have received Herr Hitler's approval, provide for the encirclement of the court of honor with grand steps rising in the form of an amphitheater around the enclosed sunken area. From the lower court a broad entrance flanked by two huge granite blocks will lead to the Hindenburg tomb. Before each block will be placed the statue of a soldier on guard, and a still larger block bearing Hindenburg's name will stand before the wrought iron gates leading to the subterranean entrance hall of the vault. The tombs of 20 German soldiers now found beneath the great bronze cross in the center of the court of honor will be placed in two other halls, opening off on either side of the entrance hall. It was inside this court of honor that the funeral ceremony for Hindenburg took place Aug. 7, 1934.

The Hindenburg tower, where his tomb will be finally placed, will be dome-shaped and will carry inscriptions marking the principal events of his life and a bronze relief of his highest Prussian war decorations.

British Doctors Join Trades Union Body, Setting Precedents

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Nearly 6000 British doctors have now become members of the Trades Union Congress, central trades union organization in the British Isles.

These doctors are all members of the Medical Practitioners' Union, a friendly society founded in 1915. The Medical Practitioners' Union applied for affiliation to the T. U. C., after being nearly 20 years unconnected with a central trades union organization.

"There is a very simple reason for our joining the Trades Union Congress," Dr. Alfred Welply, secretary of the Medical Practitioners' Union, declared in an interview. "We have a county and municipal medical officers' section. Many of our members are employed by local authorities. We have all felt recently that with the increasing Socialist representation on councils we should be in closer touch with the center of the trade union movement."

The decision on the part of the doctors' organization to join the T. U. C. was unanimous.

A point was raised here that, since one of the conditions of affiliation to the T. U. C. is generally an undertaking to be prepared to strike under certain circumstances, the medical men are taking a large responsibility.

Discussing this suggestion, Dr. Welply declared that there was no such undertaking. The medical officials, he said, will never strike. There is, he added, no need for them to strike and no suggestion that they should back up any strike action by others by active participation.

"There will probably never be another general strike," Dr. Welply concluded, "and the T. U. C. would never expect us to stop attending those who want our help. We merely feel that by joining the congress we can assure ourselves of a stronger position."

British Crew Saved By Breeches Buoy

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 18 (AP)—Twenty-eight members of the crew of 29 from the wrecked British steamer Kenkerry were carried to safety today on a breeches buoy rigged above a boiling sea. Capt. Duncan Milne, remaining till the last, was drowned.

The first of the 28 to start across the line shortly after 4 a. m., had to be hauled back aboard when the basket stuck halfway between the vessel and land.

A second line was rocketed from the Kenkerry to a group of fishermen composing the rescue party. One by one the sailors hauled themselves hand over hand to safety. The rescue was completed before daylight.

The 3390-ton freighter remained stranded on the rocks of Black Point, less than 100 yards from land.

She ran aground last night. The radio operator rigged up an emergency wireless to ask aid. An attempt to lower lifeboats from the Kenkerry failed and boats from Duncan Cove could not put through to her. The vessel ran aground in a blinding snowstorm bound to Halifax from Baltimore for grain.

Germany Accepts March 1 as Date For Saar Return

Only a Few Details Must Be Worked Out Before Actual Transfer

March 1 has been set as the date for actual transfer of authority in the Saar from the League of Nations to the Third Reich.

Germany accepted that date at Geneva yesterday, although it had hoped for an earlier.

Some details are yet to be worked out but to all intents and purposes the matter of who shall rule the Saar has been settled.

There were general felicitations on the outcome of the plebiscite.

France's Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, publicly urged Chancellor Hitler to join the two series of security pacts now proposed.

Some refugees are leaving the Saar and are being taken care of in France as fast as possible; but alleged atrocities against the opposition to the change are said to be false.

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Jan. 18—In six weeks the Saar will be fully incorporated in the third Reich. The League Council has so decided in public session.

Theoretically the Council can still refuse to hand over the Saar on March 1, as appointed, unless satisfactory settlement is obtained on certain outstanding points, but in fact it is hoped the last has been heard in the League of the Saar.

Same ratio of police as in the Rhineland is accorded to the Saar, and permissions are given to preserve a single airdrome, though further construction of airdromes is forbidden. Matters on which no accord is yet reached are the eventual presence of the National Socialist troop formations in the Saar and the organization of labor camps, which the French believe have some military character.

Council Sets Dead Line

Final details are to be worked out by the special committee headed by Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy, with the understanding that if any matters are not cleared up by Feb. 15, the Council will itself meet and decide the points at issue.

The French Foreign Minister, Pierre Laval, took occasion to deliver a most friendly discourse, from which he significantly omitted reference to military questions, strategic railways and barracks which are troubling the French General Staff. Referring to Chancellor Hitler's recent expressions, M. Laval asserted that "Rapprochement between the two countries is an essential condition of European peace." But French security was necessary and he urged Germany to sign the pacts now being discussed, namely the Eastern Locarno pact and the Central European pact.

"I am certain that Hitler wished to show his will to avoid all reprisals against those who have freely expressed their opinion in their vote," M. Laval said.

"The voters should find a guarantee of their security. The settlement of the Saar question should leave no bitterness—that is in the hope of the world's public opinion."

Thanks to All

Warmest thanks were extended from the Council table to the Governing Commission, the Plebiscite Commission, the Aloisi Committee and to the population of the Saar, which displayed such remarkable dignity. Nor was it thought fitting to conclude the meeting without giving Chairman Geoffrey G. Knox of the Governing Commission full power to apply the largest measures of amnesty for offenses relative to the Plebiscite Commission.

Thus it is trusted there will be complete appeasement and the Governing Commission—after its difficult days—will in a few weeks' time leave behind it in the Saar only kindly sentiments.

Ethiopia Asks League To Restrain Italy

GENEVA, Jan. 18 (AP)—Ethiopia formally demanded today an investigation by the League of Nations of its conflict with Italy.

Ethiopia also asked the Council of the League "to request Italy to refrain from further aggression."

The Ethiopian memorandum said 107 of its troops were killed in a frontier battle at Ualual with forces of Italian Somaliland last December.

Ethiopia pointed out that Italy had rejected "unfortunately" her proposal of arbitration and that she therefore was forced to appeal under Article 11 of the Covenant of the League which gives members the right to bring to the Council's attention any circumstance affecting international relations or threatening to disturb the peace.

The memorandum said the misunderstanding grew from differences in interpretation of the Italo-Ethiopian treaty of 1908 and is "essentially one capable of settlement by arbitration."

Snip Ready to Start Home

WILLEMSTAD, Dutch West Indies, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—The Royal Dutch Airliner Snip returned from Venezuela yesterday, completing a Caribbean flight before taking off on a homeward bound transatlantic flight to Amsterdam.

Scheduled Overseas Flights Appear an Immediate Reality

(Continued from Page 1)

consulting with the Navy Department, struck it out.

Another feature of the report known to have the President's approval is recommendation for a major increase in the size of the army's fleet of airplanes. Its present strength is approximately 1200, many of which are obsolete or nearly worn out. The formal report to Congress will recommend bringinng this figure up to within the neighborhood of 2500. The actual number is not known, except that original guesses of 4000 are far in excess of the President's own view as to the most desirable size for the service and that 2500 more nearly approximates his opinion.

The airship contemplated would cost roughly $5,000,000. Its size is not specified exactly, but presumably would be about that of the new German ship which is somewhat larger than the U. S. Navy's Macon, at present the largest in the world.

Dr. Eckener has already agreed to put his new ship on the north Atlantic run for a trial period this coming spring. It is understood that when the new American ship is completed, if it is—congressional approval still being required—the two ships would operate jointly, sailing in opposite directions on the same day in order that a frequent service could be established.

Some time would be required, however, before the service could be in full operation. Once congressional approval has been obtained it would require a year to build the ship. After that the question of obtaining a trained personnel will cause further delay. Dr. Eckener has estimated that three years is a minimum time necessary to train officers for large size airship service.

Presidential indorsement of the American-built airship scheme is considered a death blow to the hopes of the seadrome or giant floating dock plan for facilitating transoceanic air transport. The aviation commission, it is understood, recommends it for further study, particularly should the airship prove unsatisfactory. But seadromes are not only considered unnecessary if airships are used, but also a large segment of the airship industry feels that the possibilities of stratosphere flight are so near to being realized that seadromes would be obsolete within another two or three years.

The Sikorsky Company, for example, has already complete plans for a giant flying boat which would travel at altitudes of between 18,000 and 30,000 feet where, it is contended, ideal weather conditions are constant and speeds greatly in excess of anything now known, are possible. With such ships, it is argued that seadromes would be useless since a stratosphere plan would gain nothing by coming down in mid-ocean.

Miss Earhart Expects U. S.-Hawaii Airline Operating Within Year

SAN PEDRO, Calif., Jan. 18 (AP)—Miss Amelia Earhart declared yesterday that this year would see the inauguration of a regular passenger transport line from the mainland to Hawaii.

The noted woman flier visualized the line equipped with a man-made island, located midway on the route, and with the radio beam, by which pilots maintain their course through the stormiest skies.

She made these statements aboard the liner Lurline, where she went to meet her husband, George P. Putnam, New York publisher, who left Honolulu last week shortly after Miss Earhart began her solo flight across the long water trail to Oakland, Calif.

The mainland-Hawaii line needs only "developments and refinements" to start operating now, Miss Earhart said. Within the year, it will be running regularly, she said.

In her opinion, the artificial island could easily be constructed in the Pacific, and used as a re-fueling station and as a post for the dissemination of weather reports to the transport pilots.

"And the planes would have to be as much at home in the ocean as in the air," she said. "Which is no problem of construction any longer."

She said the radio beam would be "absolutely necessary," but described it as being merely a development of the one now in use at Oakland, Calif., which has a range of between 100 and 200 miles.

And then she turned her eyes westward, and predicted the establishment of a transport line between Hawaii and the Philippine Islands. "It would need two islands stationed along the course, and a longer beam," she said.

Hawaiian Site Selected As Base for Projected U. S.-to-China Airline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU — Kaneohe, tropical country village 10 miles over the mountain from Honolulu, apparently is to become the Hawaiian base for Pan American Airways if and when its air line across the Pacific is started.

The site lies directly below Nuuanu Pali, a spot always visited by tourists for its scenic beauty. The bay is deep and still, ideal for the flying boats, which will draw six or seven feet of water.

Mr. Schildhauer went from Honolulu to Midway Island on the Commercial Cable Company ship Dickenson. Midway, 1323 miles west of Honolulu, now just a cable station, will serve as a stepping stone for the United States-China service. Thence planes will fly to Wake, Guam, Manila and Canton.

Mr. Schildhauer, who was a pilot on the DoX on its first transatlantic flight, indicated his firm will build for the future, developing a complete base in Hawaii.

Previously it had been expected Pan American would use the shallow water adjacent to John Rodgers airport, the principal commercial airport here. But this was found to be too shallow and rough.

The Kaneohe site affords a take-off of at least two miles into prevailing winds.

Young Heads China Air Line

LOS ANGELES, Jan 18 (AP)—Plans for an early start of California-China air service were pushed here last night with the announcement Col. Clarence Young, former Federal Director of Aeronautics, had been named manager of the service.

Lowell W. Lee, Matson Navigation Company manager on the Pacific coast, said Colonel Young will arrive here next week from New York for conferences with Matson and Pan American Airways officials.

Moscow Clears 19 Communists Of Kiroff Charge

Zinovieff and Kameneff, However, Get Prison Terms With Others

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MOSCOW, Jan. 18—Despite numerous resolutions from factory workers demanding the execution of 19 Moscow Communists accused of complicity in the Kiroff assassination, the Supreme Court's Military Collegium at Leningrad has cleared them.

The court, however, announced that the investigation showed the defendants "knew of the terrorist moods of the Leningrad underground group and themselves kindled those moods." Prison sentences were therefore imposed.

As principal organizer of the Moscow underground center, Gregory Zinovieff, a former Bolshevik leader, was given 10 years, together with three associates. Leo Kameneff, as a "less active participant," was given five years with two associates. Mr. Kameneff is also a former Bolshevik. The others were sentenced to between six and eight years.

Simultaneously, 78 lesser Communists convicted of supporting underground antigovernment groups have been exiled or sent to concentration camps.

While the press still reports numerous instances of expulsion and dismissal of Communist officials in many cities for alleged "Trotzkyist tendencies," apparently these cases are not considered treasonable.

Suggesting that the "purge" is now ended, the official press declares these sentences will serve as a warning "to all who hinder the Communist victorious movement guided by the party and its great leader, Joesph Stalin. The proletarian dictatorship with an iron hand will mercilessly crush the revolution's enemies."

Rio de Janeiro Ferry Runs

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—Ferryboat service between the capital and Nictheroy, across the harbor, was resumed Jan. 16 when a 12-day strike of workers was settled.

GOOD FOOD

...but what else?

To most people these days, the most important aspect of any commercial question is price. And so today we have a word to say about the Economy Grocery Stores Policy on Prices:

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Economy prices are not just "come-and-get-it" prices . . . they cover also our removal of the effort and time it takes you to get our foods into your kitchen.

Bearing these things in mind, we ask you to prove for yourself that it is our policy to meet the lowest prices quoted by any of our worthwhile competitors. And in addition, at practically all times, it is our habit to offer special values in good foods . . . extra quality, extra price, or both . . . VALUES WHICH CANNOT BE BETTERED ANYWHERE.

This is the Economy story on price. We ask only that you test it in your own way, to your own satisfaction. And in support of it, we suggest you make comparisons on the two grand values below:

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PWA Engineers to List Plans

Noise in House Irks Newcomers

Patman Presses Bonus Action

'Are There Any More Questions About Moses,' Ickes Asks Correspondents—G. O. P. Hand in Plum Basket Bothers Democrats

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—In a rush of important news, such as the progress of the social security program in Congress, the World Court debate, and the proposed federal aviation program—one item was particularly important to every township and corner of the land: preparations began today for a great nation-wide inventory of possible construction projects under President Roosevelt's $4,000,000,000 re-employment drive.

Job Survey: To get a definite idea of what jobs will be available for the 3,500,000 unemployed whom President Roosevelt plans to put to work under his $4,000,000,000 re-employment drive, the Public Works Administration has sent questionnaires to all PWA state engineers, asking them to list projects which could be launched if funds were available.

"The purpose of the survey," Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, explained, "is to obtain before March 1, up-to-date information as to available projects which might be useful in connection with the President's program and the development of natural resources."

The PWA has a difficult task before it in finding a large number of jobs suitable for men past middle age who have spent their lives in cities and would be reluctant to accept jobs that would take them far from home. Federal officials express confidence that such jobs can be found.

Mr. Ickes asked the engineers to list projects under the heads of municipal utilities, sewer systems, street railway improvements, streets, highways and bridges, new public buildings, shipping and terminal facilities, recreational facilities, irrigation systems, drainage projects, flood protection and control, reforestation, soil erosion control and fish hatcheries.

The engineers were told to give information as to the total cost of contemplated projects, to state whether they will be revenue producing, how soon they can be started and to describe what methods are proposed for financing.

Let the House Be in Order: Newcomers in the House of Representatives are always upset by the unusual confusion of the chamber. The Senate is known as a "deliberative body," but that term could scarcely be applied to the lower House of Congress. The Speaker bangs almost continuously for order with little success. Once in a while he breaks a gavel in the attempt to restore quiet.

Mrs. Caroline O'Day, new Representative-at-Large from New York, decided during her first few days in office that she would be doing a great service if she did nothing during her term but finding some way of bringing order into House deliberations. She has sent the word out that she is ready for suggestions. Old members agree with her that something should be done, but they smile at her hopefulness.

Another line of attack was taken today by a new member, Representative Carl Stefan (R) of Nebraska, who introduced a resolution recommending that the Chamber be wired for an amplifying system which would enable members and spectators in the galleries to hear. If members could hear what is under consideration, they might be more quiet. At least, there would not be so many saying, "What was that?" all the time.

Bonus Impatience: Political kindnesses are not always appreciated. For more than six years Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas and others have been making abundant political capital out of the bonus issue. They cast for themselves the role of warrors in an inequal fight. They battled valiantly for the veteran against a callous and forgetful government. And so long as political leadership sought to stifle their cause their case had a convincing sound. Opposition was profitable to Mr. Patman.

Which explains why last night Mr. Patman led a House caucus in a fiery demand for an early vote on the bonus, based on the assumption that the pledge given by Speaker Byrns to this effect may not be sincere.

Mr. Byrns has promised such a vote and has every intention of getting the matter out of the House at the earliest opportunity. Since it is inevitable anyway, the Speaker is anxious to get it out of the way of other legislation. But this would leave Mr. Patman without any immediate grounds for publicity.

So last night he persuaded about 125 members—mixed Republican and Democratic—to threaten use of the discharge rule unless Mr. Byrns gets a bonus measure out in 30 days. Of the group 101 favored the Patman bill providing direct payment in United States notes. Others favored a bonus bill, but did not want to commit themselves to any specific proposition lest the Ways and Means Committee report out the American Legion alternative which leaves the method of payment up to Congress.

The Plum Taste: House Democrats are well on their way toward upsetting an axiom of physical science which has gone unchallanged for centuries. It has been assumed, and never disproved before, that there is a satiation point for every appetite. But the feeling of the Democrats towards plums—of the political variety—is constituting a phenomenon.

Representative W. D. McFarlane (D) of Texas has obtained more than enough signatures to a petition to force the calling of a party caucus. And at that caucus he and his equally disgruntled friends are going to have many unkind things to say about the patronage situation.

Strangely, or perhaps logically, it isn't Postmaster General Farley who will get the brunt of the complaints. Most of the good Democrats agree that he has given every job he could lay his hands on to the deserving.

The trouble is, according to the Democratic thesis, that Republicans have managed through devious and infinitely clever devices to maintain hundreds of G. O. P. jobholders in the government service. This "crime" is laid at the door of the progressive members of the Cabinet, notably the Secretary of the Interior, Harold L. Ickes, and the Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, both of whom have Republican political antecedents. Both have been notable in their defense of deserving and faithful civil servants, many of whom have been in government employ since the days of Woodrow Wilson.

But Mr. McFarlane repeats: "I'm trying to get a square deal for the Democrats."

And his colleagues listen, shake their heads over the injustices of this modern day when some civil servants are protected, and sign the petition.

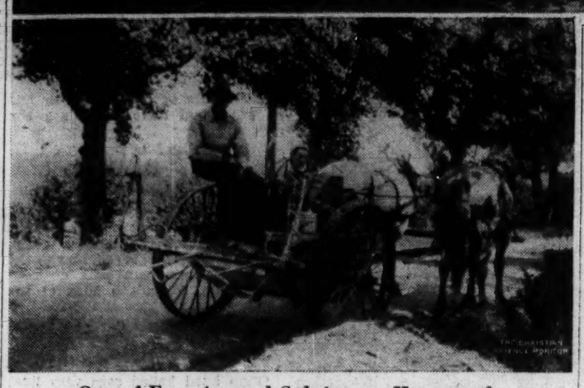
Ickes in the Bulrushes: Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, under daily bombardment of criticism for his share in the attempt to force Robert Moses from one of his two New York City jobs, is taking refuge in satire.

"I did it just to get my name in the papers," he told correspondents in desperation. Then, taking breath after a long press conference in which the Moses theme was overpoweringly dominant, he asked: "Aren't there any more questions about Moses?"

Herrick Begins Duties

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—Robert Herrick, Maine novelist, assumed, yesterday, the position of government secretary, succeeding Bond Brown, recently appointed general manager of the Virgin Islands Company.

It Takes the Children Out of the Slums



One of Experimental Subsistence Homesteads

Upper—Type of 50 Houses Erected at the Reedsville, West Virginia, Community. Community Machine Is Constantly in Use.

New Frontier Eager to Learn

* * *

Community Schoolroom Is Center Of All Homestead Social Effort

America's New Frontier
Fifth of 10 Articles

By John Pratt Whitman

Former Chairman of a Commission Named by the Secretary of Interior to Propose Forms of Government for Subsistence Homesteads Explains, for The Christian Science Monitor, How the Model Subsistence Homes Experiment Compares With the Isolated Cabins of the Old Frontier Days.

Eagerly they climbed the hill, but more eagerly they asked questions about grass, corn, leaves, rocks and clouds. These children of subsistence homesteaders who had lived in a mining valley had been surrounded by blackened and distorted nature all their lives, but now they begin to see it wearing its most beautiful garments through the eyes of their teacher, and through the mental atmosphere of a new existence.

This group of six- and seven-year-old youngsters have the good fortune to be included in the full-rounded plan for education in one of the federal projects. They are but a single unit in a truly modern pioneering effort to make of an entire community a schoolroom of information, inspiration and creative activity. The new American frontier is digging out not only a living for stranded peoples but is striving to make lives that are worth living.

The new homesteaders who have come from lumber and mining camps have brought with them into their new homes no deep-rooted educational prejudices that may not be reasoned with and modified. They are as fertile ground for new methods as is the soil about them for the seeds of scientific agriculture.

New Teacher Idea Started

Here there has appeared upon the horizon of intellectual advance a group of teachers who have gained their inspiration from that dean of educators, Prof. John Dewey and from others advanced in the field of community growth. The plan upon which they are working was launched last February when county and state educators joined with the group of pioneering school men to formulate a plan. Although many departures from the usual country school routine were suggested, local authorities were able to catch the vision of possible improvements over the generally accepted system and decided to co-operate. This federal project appears to offer many opportunities not possible in the average struggling school district.

A small faculty of teachers who had been for five years conducting a model school near Louisville, Ky., were engaged for this latest and most interesting adventure in human culture. A fundamental principle upon which this somewhat novel plan appears to be based is that "education is inescapably social." Translated, that means that a comprehensive and effective educational system must consider the entire community with all of its myriad associations and interests as one big schoolroom, and the whole life of homesteaders from cradle to the grave as the length of the educational term.

Center of Community

The school was planned to be the "pivot and center" of the community and was to reach out as spokes from a hub into village activities everywhere. In the first place every possible barrier was to be torn down that might separate educators from homesteaders and their families.

Teachers were not to be segregated in some attractive dormitory where they could enjoy a cultural existence of their own, but they were to be residents of the community from the beginning and to assume economic responsibilities similar to the homesteaders. They were to be scattered about among their neighbors where they could be familiar with the human problems and with individual families on an equal basis of neighborliness.

And now these teachers under the leadership of a veteran educator are deep in their first year, slowly molding this plan for the future growth of all the community. They feel themselves true pioneers; as their superintendent expressed it, "We are chopping out a new educational road under unique conditions."

School a Social Center

A schoolhouse and an educational and social center are now in process of erection. Each detail has been gone over to fit into the scheme of adult education as well as primary and secondary training. Here will be the town library to be used as freely by adult homesteaders as by high school pupils. Here will be vocational and occupational shops, in addition to regular grade studies, to which homesteaders are to be as welcome as are their children. Both men and women can visit the shops to mend tools, make bits of furniture, or to learn some art. There will be an auditorium and gymnasium, and an equipped stage for dramtic performances and for community pageants.

In the school will be located the school physician who will have oversight of the health of the entire community, and he will work closely with the director of home economics. Many of the families have been undernourished during the years in which there has been unemployment. Children in such circumstances must be built up physically before the best educational results can be obtained.

Town Manager to Help

Also the town manager, it is thought, should be stationed in the school where he can be consulted by homesteaders and by teachers alike on the many economic and political difficulties which crop up continually. He will be in touch with state and national sources of information such as the state university and agricultural schools and with the Department of Agriculture at Washington.

A most hopeful beginning has been made in the education and training of infants from three to four years old and upward. These smallest homesteaders now under a capable corps of trained kindergarteners with a plentiful supply of community-made wooden blocks are imitating their fathers in building houses and in laying foundations. The youngsters watch the threshing of buckwheat, the canning of vegetables and the making of roads, and are encouraged to ask questions about all they see and hear.

Values Association

In other projects there is more of a merging of homestead education with county and state systems. Children go to local high schools, and in some cases the younger children are transported to the nearest grade school, but those projects with their own educational plans are opening up unique opportunities for the most approved teaching methods.

The educational plan does not overlook the value of association. The students' camp at Westmoreland brought college young people in daily contact with homsteaders and their children, and may well be considered a successful venture in education and it is a question as to which, homesteaders or students, learned the more. In other projects there are people with cultural backgrounds with college education assisting in various ways, and there are many young couples of this type applying for homesteads as the only outlook they have for employment and subsistence and service.

Should these experiments with small federal towns prove truly successful, the question may well be asked if homesteaders' children may not jump several generations toward the American cultural ideal.

[The next article tells of the tenant farmers of the South, and the new hope through homesteads.]

Roosevelts Announce Daughter's Marriage

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt today announced the marriage of their daughter, Anna Roosevelt Dall, to John Boettiger, former Chicago newspaperman.

The ceremony took place today at the President's home in New York City on East Sixty-Fifth Street. It was performed by Judge J. Frederic Kernochan of New York, intimate friend of the family.

Mrs. Roosevelt and members of the family attended. The others present included Mrs. James Roosevelt Sr., mother of the President, Mrs. James Roosevelt Jr., Elliott, a brother, and his wife, Ruth; John, another brother, and Harry Hocker, a close friend of the family.

Mr. Boettiger has been residing in New York City and the couple will make their home there. He is now employed with the Motion Picture Producers of America.

The two became friends during the Roosevelt campaign transcontinental tour when Mrs. Dall was with her father and Mr. Boettiger covered the trip for the Tribune. Later he was assigned to the Washington staff of the newspaper.

In a ten-minute court proceeding, Mrs. Dall divorced her first husband—Curtis B. Dall, a broker—last July 30 at Minden, Nev. She charged "extreme cruelty."

The divorce was obtained in the same courthouse where Mrs. Dall's brother, Elliott Roosevelt, was divorced about a year earlier.

Custody of the Dall children, "Sistie" and "Buzzzie," who stay at the White House, was provided for in a written agreement approved by the court. Mrs. Dall with her children has lived in the White House practically the entire time of the Roosevelt residence.

Mr. Boettiger was divorced in Illinois Nov. 7, 1933, not contesting a charge of cruelty.

Apartments on Slum Site Sought Ahead of Clearance

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The New York City Housing Authority is today receiving applications of prospective tenants for apartments in the housing development planned for the property on the lower East Side acquired from Vincent Astor. An office has been opened at 49 Avenue A, between Third and Fourth streets, in charge of Mrs. Jon Lumsden, a member of the management division of the Authority, and already more than 300 applications for apartments in the first unit of the development have been received.

The purpose of the development is to provide low-cost housing and at the same time clear away slums. Demolition of the old buildings on the site is now on, and it is expected that construction work will start within a month or six weeks.

Rickenbacker Flight Checked

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Landing safely here after storms and engine trouble wrecked his attempt at a dawn-to-dusk flight from New Orleans to New York and return, Maj. Eddie Rickenbacker reported Jan. 16 that his plans for such a hop were "washed up—for the present at least."

Public Spirit of Club Women Commended in Alber's Outline Of Federal Housing Program

Loans of $200,000,000, Made to 74,000 Home Owners, Have Helped Many Industries—Bates Reports Progress in Solving Prison Reform Problem

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—A half million pick-up in employment since Aug. 1 was attributed to better housing campaigns initiated under the Federal Housing Act by Louis J. Alber of the Federal Housing Administration, speaking here today before the annual meeting of the board of directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mr. Alber's statistics showed that the FHA has made 74,000 loans, amounting to about $200,000,000, with benefit to practically all industries.

Explaining the operation of the modernization and mortgage insurance sections of the act, Mr. Alber told the women: "You represent directly the most public-spirited women of more than 15,000 towns, cities and hamlets. It is my judgment that public opinion on any subject of national importance is launched and kept going by less than 2 per cent of our people. And you are a large part of that 2 per cent!"

Progress in Penology

Sanford Bates, director of the Bureau of Prisons, reported that, despite "certain recriminatory utterances that have been emitted in the last few months, and notwithstanding the anxieties of our prison managers and the too great proportion of idleness in some of our prisons, the prison labor problem was never nearer to a wise and permanent solution than it is at the present time."

He reviewed progress in the situation in recent months, concluding with an analysis of the report made to the NRA by the special commission headed by Judge Ulman of Baltimore, when recommended the adoption of the 100 per cent state use system with the proviso that while states were adapting their industrial plans to those suitable for state use industries, the Federal Government should provide a market through the FERA and other relief agencies. States would be aided in adopting the new system by a $50,000,000 PWA appropriation.

Information on Laws

Mrs. S. Blair Luckie, of Chester, Penna., chairman of the department of legislation, reported widespread demand from clubs for information on the equal rights amendment, a uniform marriage and divorce law, and birth control. The subject of sterilization is on the study program of many of the states, she said.

Measures listed by Mrs. Luckie to receive the federation's support in the present Congress are ratification of the World Court; development of the St. Lawrence waterway; the amendment to the Food and Drug Act; additional bills for crime control and further Indian legislation.

Yesterday afternoon, J. N. Darling, chief of the Biological Survey, urged the women to contact their state planning commissions and urge action to stop the ruthless destruction of wild life in the United States. "Make someone think about it," he pleaded with them. "It means more to future generations than power dams or electric lights."

Purchase of Land

Mr. Darling said the country had been too "liberal in being kind to its sportsmen." He saw a gleam of hope in the program for purchase of submarginal lands which will return millions of acres of breeding grounds in the northern Mid-West States to water fowl.

He pointed to "errors" in the Taylor Grazing Act, passed by the last session of Congress, which provides that 80,000,000 acres of public domain shall be turned over for the grazing of sheep and cattle with prohibition of removal for game or park purposes. "In other words, we have pulled 80,000,000 acres out of the hereditary ranges of our wild life," Mr. Darling declared. "No one cared about the results of the bill, no one even read it!"

Interstate Compacts

Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D), of Texas, explained to the board his "compact bill" allowing states to enter into compacts with each other for the better apprehension of criminals.

Plans were discussed today for the triennial convention of the federation to be held in Detroit in June with the keynote "prove all things; hold fast to that which is good."

Greetings from club women abroad were brought to the board by Mrs. A. N. Connett Jr., president of the Federation of American Women's Clubs in Europe.

Frohman Discovers Great Child Actress

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—A 10-year-old girl from the tenement districts, whose family is on relief rolls, is heralded by Daniel Frohman, famed impresario of the theater, as "one of the greatest finds of my career."

She is Ida Miller, American-born daughter of Russian-Jewish immigrant parents. Mr. Frohman, who unveiled the genius of such celebrities as E. H. Sothern, Julia Marlowe and Maude Adams, discovered the child actress when with a group from the university settlement she charmed the D'Oyly Carte players in a Shakespearean performance at Mr. Frohman's theater studio several weeks ago.

Impressed with her acting, he chose her for the title role of "Editha's Burglar," which will be played next Sunday night for the benefit of the Actors' Fund of America, of which he is president. It will be Ida's first glimpse of the interior of a professional theater.

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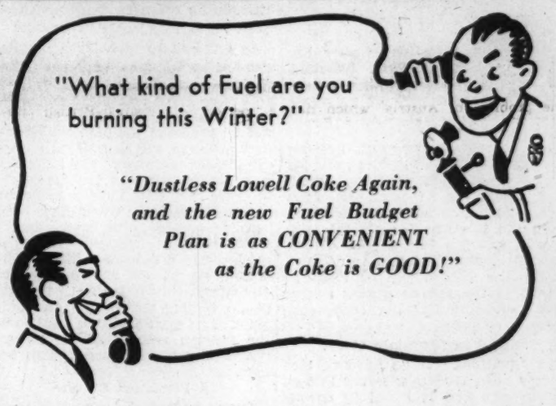

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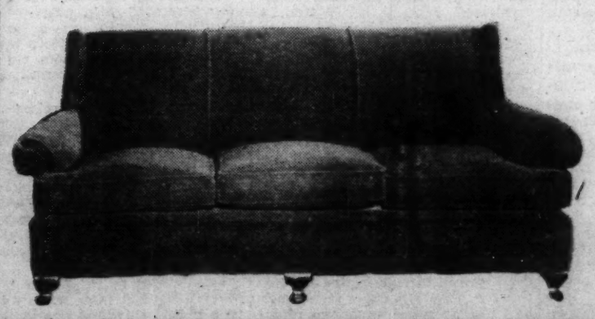
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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Flavor and Garnish in Terms of Italian Cheese

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Many Kinds to Whet the Taste

Dish-Mate to Macaroni Vies With Delicious Bel Paese

By Margaret Root Zahler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A BIG plate of Italian spaghetti drenched in tomato sauce. On the top—grated Italian cheese! Um-m-m! Or if you prefer macaroni, just sprinkle over it a little grated Italian cheese and see what it does for the dish. Should you have a hankering after soup—say onion soup—then dash in a bit of grated Italian cheese and see how it speeds the journey.

Much of the Italian imported cheese is the type which can be grated for cooking, such as Parmesan, Romano or Reggiano. In addition, there comes from Italy the Gorgonzola, similar to the French Roquefort, and the Bel Paese which is Italy's cream cheese, and Provolone, as well as some 40 other less known varieties.

If you live in a big city and really want to get acquainted with Italian cheese, the best way is to visit some grocery store down in the Italian section where the demands of the neighborhood keep the store well stocked with Italian food. Over in the corner on the floor you are likely to find big black tubs of hard cheese. Not so inviting at first with their coating of lamp black. But once they are broken open you will see the light yellow cheese with an occasional streak of green.

This is the well-known Parmesan, generally seen only in its fluffy grated form. Should you take home a chunk of this hard cheese, it would keep in the refrigerator almost indefinitely, ready at any time to have a few scrapes of the grater turn out the light-weight, feathery food to be garnished over the meat, macaroni, spaghetti, ravioli, or soup.

Hard and Crumbly

The process of manufacture of Parmesan resembles that of Swiss cheese. It is made of cow's milk in round kettles. The salting process is spread over 40 days and the cheese gets a coat of linseed oil before it ripens. Ripening continues for two or three years to produce the highly flavored cheese full of little gas holes like pin pricks. Italy is about the only country where this cheese is not known as "Parmesan." There it is called "Grana" because of its granular appearance, when broken, for it is too hard to cut.

Another hard Italian cheese is the Romano which has a spicy, salty taste. It also comes in a round tub shape and is black coated. Genuine Peccorino Romano is made from pure sheep's milk near Rome. Other varieties of Romano bear different names like the Sardo Romano from the island of Sardinia.

These hard Italian cheeses are often used as desserts. Shavings of them are mixed with nuts or fruit—perhaps a pear or an apple—and are sometimes eaten with fresh crusty bread.

A convenient way of keeping grated cheese on hand is provided by an American company which has mixed the imported Parmesan with American cheese, grated it, and put it up in a glass jar with perforated top like a salt shaker. All the housewife needs to do is to keep the cheese jar as close at hand as the salt or pepper shaker for "touching up" her soup, spaghetti, or meat.

Cured in Mountain Caves

Gorgonzola, made from rich cow's milk, is similar to the French Roquefort and is cured in special mountain caves where the green streaks of mold develop. It was originally produced in northern Italy near the town of Gorgonzola. The best grade is crumbly in texture and is well streaked with mold. It is used mainly as a dessert cheese.

Bel Paese, meaning "beautiful country," is a semi-soft, mild cheese made in Italian creameries. The milk is collected from green pastures on the mountain slopes of Lombardy near the Swiss border. It is put on the market in a loaf shape packed in a wooden box.

Bel Paese is used in many different ways. It can fill the cavity of a pear and be garnished over with mayonnaise, nuts or olives. It is sometimes combined with jam for dainty sandwiches or stuffed in the hollow of celery stalks. It is even piled on the old fashioned cracker or rye bread for a quick snack.

But to go back to the grocery store. To one not brought up in Italy the strangest sight of all is the Provolone and Provoletti cheese. They are large waxy looking yellow balls the size of big grapefruit. They come in pairs, one at each end of a rope which is slung over a beam in the ceiling, leaving the balls suspended in coarse rope nets. Some are slightly elongated like a beet root and a third resembles a long sausage. This cheese is used mainly in sandwiches and has much the same texture and taste as Swiss cheese.

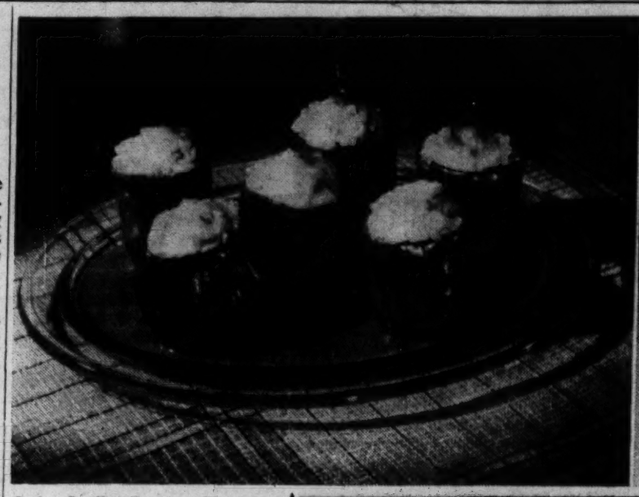
Various attempts are being made to produce "Italian" cheese in the United States. Though Italians have brought their formulae for the cheese-making from the old country, the biggest obstacles and difficulties are the differences in climate and the different food which is fed the animals over here. These two factors play a big part in the flavor of the cheese even though all other conditions are the same.

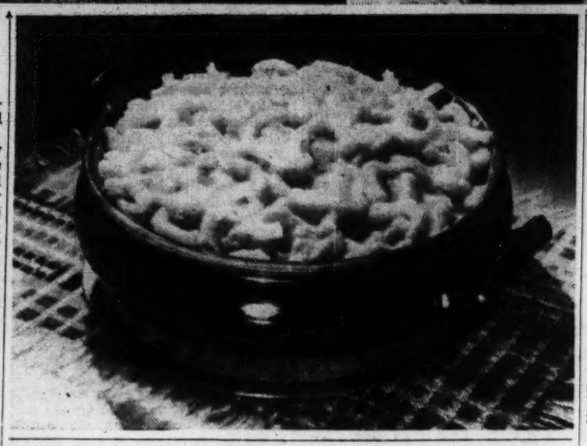
A colony of Sicilians up in the mountains of Colorado are making a cheese called Canestrata, which is considered a very good imitation of the genuine Peccorino Romano made near Rome, Italy. Several other Italian factories are located in California, northern Michigan and Ohio, with always the same deterrents of climate and food to contend with.

Though Italians have been very successful in making olive oil in the United States and have produced tomato sauce like that from Italy by importing the seeds and growing the plum-shaped Italian tomato from which they make their sauce for spaghetti, yet many Italians themselves admit that it may still be a long day before they can make Italian cheese in this country to match the genuine article which comes from Italy.

The most important part of the dairy business in Italy today is cheese making. Nearly 60 per cent of all the cow's milk produced in Italy is utilized for cheese, besides large quantities of ewe's milk, goat's and buffalo's.

(Five other articles on cheese have been published fairly recently. The latest was printed Nov. 19.)





Left—Stuffed Peppers Garnished With Cheese. Right—Cheese Crispies in Onion Soup. Below—Macaroni and Cheese.

Student of the Ojibways

Ruth Landis, 'Adopted,' Interprets Them to Whites

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York.

THE visitor to primitive settlements today goes for the purpose of learning what valuable ideas the natives have to contribute to his knowledge of life. He is a student rather than a teacher—and on account of this friendly and humble attitude he often becomes, incidentally, an incomparable instructor!

As I talked to Mrs. Ruth Landis, who has been living among the Ojibway Indians in order to study and transcribe their traditions and customs, this idea was borne in upon me. I thought of the heroic missionaries who, in the seventeenth century, incurred dangers and suffering in order to bring to the "savages" the gifts then held most precious by Christians, but who would have been highly amused, perhaps deeply shocked by a suggestion that the redskin had a culture worth examination except for the purpose of altering it. Notwithstanding this attitude, history today, with an ironic quirk of its eyebrows, holds out to us the mission records as the richest repositories of American Indian beliefs.

A Persistent Culture

It was, indeed, the perusal of these records which aroused in Mrs. Landis the determination to go among the Ojibways in order to gain a first-hand knowledge of their mythology and way of thought. She held already a degree in anthropology from Columbia University, and had done social work in New York among the underprivileged.

"Why did you choose the Ojibways?" I asked. "One hears less of them than of several other tribes and I understand that their arts are much less interesting than those of, for instance, the Pueblo Indians."

Mrs. Landis explained that although as craftsmen the Ojibways do not hold a high place, they are of particular interest to the anthropologist because of their culture, for it has been preserved in the Canadian settlements, and has been very little modified by their association with white men. They played a minor role during the colonial period because their range was so far west of the white man's frontier, she said, but in the days of Frontenac, of La Salle and Champlain they were in continual communication with white traders and missionaries. To the French they were known as "Saulteurs," to the English usually as Chippeways. They are the largest tribe north of Mexico.

"First we must look at a map and establish their habitation," Mrs. Landis continued. And on the pages of an atlas she traced those expansive territories on Lake Superior, in Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ontario and Manitoba, where once they roamed over an area of about 1400 square miles. They still live in these regions but on their reservations, having ceded by treaty to the United States the vast tracts they occupied formerly. It is a country of rugged mountains, wild ravines, turbulent streams, foaming fish-filled rapids, and dark forests of evergreens where wild game in great variety wanders. Mrs. Landis made her studies in Minnesota and in Ontario.

Prefer Rigorous Occupations

"The rigors of nature have determined the character of the Ojibways' life," she said. "In their most northern settlements the warm season is too short for successful horticulture and they maintain existence by hunting and fishing. Wild fruits, however, the sirup of the sugar maple, and aquatic rice give some variety to their diet.

"The gathering of wild rice," Mrs. Landis continued, "is a picturesque occupation. It grows in shallow waters, and to harvest it a man and a woman usually go out together in a boat, the man poling and the woman whipping off with a long stick the heads or ears of the stalks, which somewhat resemble a stalk of wheat. The seeds are the edible portion and are about half an inch long, slender and starchy."

I suggested that hunting was probably the occupation of the men exclusively, but Mrs. Landis informed me that in Canada the women also go out after big game. "Except," she added, laughing, "when, suppressed by official instructions, they stay at home to take care of the poultry which has been supplied to them by a benevolent government. It is really funny to see them fretting under the tame ritual of the barnyard."

The Radical Tide Sweeps On

But the game is not to be depended on at all seasons and is often scarce in proportion to the number of people to be fed, and the frequent struggle against starvation leads to bitter enmity among those who must share the spoils. In Canada there are nearly 11,000 Ojibways and in the United States more than 19,000, living on the reservations. On the shores of Lake Superior, then, as in the great cities of the white man, hunger and insecurity are productive of antagonisms that have no other basis than competition and could be wiped out by economic safety.

The Ojibways, particularly the Canadians, are desperately poor, and live by barter. Their homes are white men's shanties and cabins of birch bark—a material out of which they fashion many of their utensils. They wear our dress except on ceremonial occasions, and the physiognomy of the tribe has been much influenced by French, English and Nordic strains, so that occasionally one runs across an Ojibway with blue eyes or curly hair. The high cheek bones and typical flat planes of the Indian face also are greatly modified. This being the case, it is curious to find the people very little affected by the philosophies of white men. Missionaries, government schools, agricultural and home economics courses build only a superstructure on Ojibway existence. Under it sweeps on the tide of racial beliefs and emotions.

Mrs. Ruth Landis, Friend and Student of the Ojibways.

I asked Mrs. Landis about the language and she explained that it is a member of the great Algonquin linguistic family, the language which greeted the first white men on American shores, for the Ojibways are of Algonquin stock. She attained a certain knowledge of it, but admitted that when a very careful interpretation is important, she likes to have native assistance. The grammatical technique of changing meanings by adding prefix after prefix to a root word makes comprehension at times a matter of guess work to the alien, involving as it does an implicit knowledge of the Ojibway habits of thought.

Mrs. Landis was adopted to replace a son. Her foster mother, a full-blooded Ojibway, has a good education and is able to select and present the traditions of her people in an exceptional manner. She is of constant assistance to Mrs. Landis, sending her from the Reservation material which is invaluable in preparing the several books upon the Ojibways which Mrs. Landis is writing. This energetic squaw, who has taken the name of "Mrs. Wilson," supports six people by tanning hides, raising vegetables, and making beadwork. The women, Mrs. Landis says, are often the energetic and versatile members of Ojibway settlements.

As long ago as 1839 Henry Rowe Schoolcraft ascribed to this people a story-telling faculty, and in his "Algic Researches" he presents a number of Ojibway legends. From one of them the poet Longfellow developed his "Hiawatha." Mrs. Landis, however, will greatly enlarge the white man's library of Ojibway literature. This falls into two classes, the purely native and the school which has been shaped by French influences. The stories in the latter category, as is quite amusing to discover, often have the same plots and characteristics that appeal today to the more popular fiction magazines, and to motion picture studios. Many of them are "success stories," about poor boys who rise to fame, and others are romances about lovers who are united after heart-rending separations. The backgrounds, however, are purely Indian and express throughout the ideas of a people who are always conscious of nature, and who have developed a mythology which invests animals and even trees and stones with the faculties of human beings that converse and consciously influence Ojibway life.

HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

The Ojibways Gather Wild Rice for Food. While the Man Poles the Boat, the Woman Whips Off the Heads of the Stalks With a Long Stick.

Period Furniture for the Dolls' House

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

The grown-up dolls' house is a serious consideration these days. It differs widely from the nursery toy played with by children and filled with nondescript furniture of no special type or size. It is now a drawing-room ornament, poured over by connoisseurs, and treated with the utmost reverence and care.

Most of the owners of these miniature houses choose to furnish the rooms in period styles, and this is where the scale model-maker comes in.

"I get letters from all parts of the country asking for dolls' house furniture," Mrs. F. V. Wilson, a miniature antique furniture maker, told me. "Sometimes it will be for an Elizabethan buffet, or a Tudor fireplace, or a Gothic chest. I am always given the exact dimensions to work from, and then I pay a visit to the Victoria and Albert Museum, or some manor house in the country, or to a friend's collection, and study the pieces there. Much of the furniture has to be made on a very small scale. This carved chest, for instance, which is an exact replica of one that probably came from the Rhine Provinces, is only 2¾ inches in length, but it had, of course, to be perfect in every detail. Fireplaces are in great demand, especially those with panels in which to place miniature reproductions of pictures by old masters. I make a good many four-poster beds, too, for Jacobean rooms," and Mrs. Wilson showed an exquisite model with richly carved posts and bed head.

Fascinating tiny cupboards with drawers that run smoothly in and out, and locks complete with escutcheons, dole cupboards, and court cupboards are among the many pieces made by Mrs. Wilson's clever fingers; also wooden cradles of various designs, seventeenth-century refectory tables and benches, and Bible boxes mounted on stands. One remarkable little chest, bound in metal, had carvings of medieval birds round its sides, and old coffers were decorated with coats-of-arms beautifully carved on a minute scale. Many of these pieces appear to have been made from old oak that has withstood centuries of wear.

"You would be surprised how many county families possess period dolls' houses," Mrs. Wilson said, 'and how seriously they regard them, considering every detail—the soft furnishings, pictures, bed clothes, paneling—in order to have them historically correct."

"And what of the dolls themselves and their wardrobes?" I asked.

Mrs. Wilson smiled. "That is another line," she said, "and it must be a most interesting one for those who study period costumes."

Russian Sandwiches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bruges

Tucked away among the palaces in one of Italy's most interesting cities is a Russian tea room, decorated in the usual colorful Slav style. This is conducted by refugees, who during the tea hour sing plaintive songs of their native land. Delicious sandwiches and cakes of various kinds are served here. These open sandwiches are entirely different from those found elsewhere and a platter of them is most attractive. The proportions of the ingredients are governed more or less by individual taste. Here are the recipes:

Sandwiches à la Russe No. 1

Chop water cress very fine. Grate sago cheese, which is a hard cone-shaped cheese of a dull green color. Mix butter, cheese and sufficient cress to tint green, into a paste. Spread on slices of bread, and in the center press a thin slice of hard cooked egg. With the back of the knife make depressions radiating from the center as a finish to the sandwich.

Sandwiches à la Russe No. 2

Chop hard boiled eggs very fine; allowing ½ egg to each piece of bread. Mix with butter and mustard to taste. Spread on slices of bread and arrange three anchovies, lengthwise, on sandwich and press firmly into paste.

Sandwiches à la Russe No. 3

Mix butter with grated cheese to taste and crumbs of chicken liver into a paste. Spread on bread and in the center form a flower, using thin slices of chicken liver and crumbed yolk of hard boiled egg for the pollen. These are very pretty.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Always Clean

Pot holders can be kept clean by covering them with unbleached muslin covers that close with a snap. These covers are easily laundered.

Cutting Fresh Bread

If you are trying to cut very fresh bread for sandwiches and making a bungle of it, heat the bread knife slightly and the bread will slice without breaking or losing its shape.

Darned Kid Gloves

Mend kid gloves with silk, instead of cotton, and the darn will not break apart.

Celery for Salads

When cutting a large quantity of celery for salads, use the kitchen scissors instead of a knife and see how quickly the work is done.

Mrs. R. T., Colorado

Glad Rags From Dish Rags

Emancipated Dish Cloths Clothe Milady's Back

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wring milady's dish rag,
Hang it on the bushes;
When the bushes begin to crack,
Hang it on milady's back.

WOMEN are actually wearing dish rags! Daughters and grandmothers of women who when little girls wore floursack lingerie, and in swinging, swaying circles chanted the words of the old folk song, are making the once-despised dish cloth into modish sweaters, pretty scarves, fetching collar and cuff sets and smart bags.

Consider the modern dish cloth. It toils not, neither does it know the pot and pan. It no longer hangs on a nail under the kitchen sink, but reposes luxuriantly in milady's dresser drawer, when it is not actually "hanging on milady's back." For the dish cloth of 1935 has possibilities.

Equipped with a half dozen of the 10-cent cloths, a skein or two of yarn in the colors worn this season, and a bodkin, milady can, if she is at all ingenious, contrive a sweater with matching bag and béret, and have enough left over for a collar and cuff set. Then if she desires to engage further in this inexpensive and fascinating sport, she can sew three of the dish cloths together end to end, and with yarn in shades of lavender make grandmother a pretty shoulder shawl for chilly days. Or she can make pillow tops of warm, glowing colors in peasant embroidery effect, for winter use on the divan.

Peplums and Puffed Sleeves

One clever young matron made a sweater to wear with her swagger suit of grayish-blue tweed. The sweater has short puffed sleeves and a turn-over collar, and is trimmed in bands of darning stitches in two shades of blue. A second sweater she dyed blue and embroidered in red yarn. She dyed the cloths before she made the sweater. Other smart combinations are brown and gold, brown and burnt orange, and brown and green. A modish model for the slender figure has wide bands of the stitches running around the top of the sweater with the lower part of the blouse untrimmed and the peplum in solid color.

Many sweater designs are possible; cowl-neck, boat-neck, with or without sleeves, with or without peplum. A distinctive dye, an original idea in working stitches and combining colors, and the result—sweaters which express the individuality of the makers.

Berets to match the sweaters may be cut from patterns or from an old beret ripped up and pressed. The bag may be worked solidly with the yarn until one would never guess its dish-cloth foundation. It may be fashioned in the zipper style, decorated with a yarn tassel and carried by a ring, or it may be an envelope shape fastened with a snap. However, if it is for grandmother, she probably will prefer the old-fashioned draw-string style. The bags are lined with sateen.

Endless Possibilities

As for collars and cuffs there is hardly an end to their possibilities. One is worked with heavy black and white yarn to wear with a black frock. Another embellished an old brown wool dress with collar and cuffs of the natural-colored dish cloths decorated in brown and green stitches.

A resourceful woman raveled up an old gray sweater and a red tam, and with a few lengths of black for accents made four pillow tops which look surprisingly Navajo-ish in color and texture. The crinkliness of the raveled yarn added to rather than detracted from the finish of the pillow tops.

Everybody is embroidering dish cloths but father, and he stands guard all day over his beloved old army sweater lest it be raveled up and woven into a beret for sister, a sweater for junior or, most ignominiously of all, pillows for the porch.

Only grandmother, snugly ensconsed in the pretty scarf granddaughter made for her, catches the humor of this fashion whimsy of the moment. For grandmother was one of the little girls who swayed in merry circles singing:

Wring milady's dish rag,
Hang it on the bushes;
When the bushes begin to crack,
Hang it on milady's back.

On Being Privileged

Adventures in Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT WAS a mild winter day. In fact it was so warm that people were sitting on benches in the park enjoying the sunshine of a New England January thaw.

The woman with whom I was walking toward a clubhouse was talking about those whom she called the "underprivileged."

Just at that moment I spied a woman whom I knew. She was sitting on a bench watching the antics of some squirrels and a blue jay.

That woman, I knew, had been through the testing fires of financial adversity. When I had first known her she had been a social leader in her home city. She had had servants and automobiles. She had entertained charmingly. I had not seen her since those days.

As we approached, her spontaneous laugh banished any hint of pity I had been tempted to feel at the thought of her changed mode of living. "What is so funny?" I asked.

"That blue jay has just made a saucy remark to the squirrels. Oh, no, I couldn't tell you what it was. It's our secret."

I asked my companion if she would excuse me for a few moments while I had a chat with an old friend. She agreed and went on to the clubhouse, where I promised to meet her soon.

As I sat down on the bench beside the woman, I asked her where she was living and why I had not seen her for so long.

With a smile that was pure sunshine, she told me that she had a single room in a lodging house; that she had exactly $40 a month on which to live, and that, for the first time in her life, she had plenty of time to become acquainted with birds and animals; to study hours on end in the public library, and to knit. "Do you know what fun it is to knit?" she asked. "Why, before Christmas I made 12 pairs of mittens for friends of mine. They furnished the yarn and I furnished the labor. I had such a good time. Oh, by the way, I remember that you love birds. If you don't mind a climb, perhaps you would like to come to my room some day and sit with me behind the curtains and watch the birds come to my feeding box."

In the half hour that I spent on that bench in the park there was never an opportunity for a word of sympathy. She was living radiantly and abundantly. "Have you read?—Did you know?—Have you seen?" was the burden of her conversation. She was genuinely happy. That was evident. And through her happiness was the shining strength that grows when tested by fire. One would involuntarily hesitate to pity her even in thought. She was a person to admire and emulate.

When I reached the clubhouse I found the woman who had, earlier, been speaking of the "underprivileged," wrapping her sable coat about her preparatory to taking a taxi "to see if I can find somewhere a bit of diversion."

MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

SOUPS the world over

Southern States

Mulligatawny

Heat
2 quarts chicken stock. Add
½ onion, chopped
1½ cups mixed vegetables, chopped
1 apple, chopped
1 cup tomato pulp
Salt and pepper
Curry powder to taste. Simmer for an hour or more. Serves four.

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To bask in the languid sunshine, to swim, to sail, to motor, to enjoy the various entertainments the hospitable South has prepared for visitors—what a fine winter interlude *that* would be!

Are you planning such a vacation? If so, you will find the hotel, resort and travel advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor of particular interest. They bring you attractive invitations from hotels and resorts; they inform you of unusual travel opportunities. You'll find them to be reliable guides to the sort of accommodations you prefer.

A special group of hotel, resort and travel advertisements appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Daddy Thomas

HE ARRIVED in the village one autumn day, his neat green caravan lurching over the cart-worn surface of the lane. The plump roan pony that drew it shook her head and sniffed the keen leaf-scented air, as if she knew that they had reached the end of the day's journey.

Of course, the sight of a stranger in our moorland village was an exciting event; and with childish curiosity we scampered round the slowly moving vehicle, laughing and calling to the white-whiskered old man who held the reins. He wore spectacles and a bowler hat, and his old traveling cape shone greenish black in the clear evening light. An elaborately scrolled notice, in colored chalks on the side of the caravan, proclaimed him to be: "J. THOMAS, ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHER AND AUTHOR."

He dismounted at the inn and Mr. Boddy, the landlord, directed him to Hodgson's farm. By nightfall a tiny square of lamp light gleamed warmly among the beeches in the river meadow, where he had settled his little wheeled house, and where he stayed for many a year.

AT FIRST WE were afraid of this rather fierce-looking old man who stumped about the village, carrying an enormous stand-camera; and especially when he put his head into the folds of the black velvet curtain that hung from it, and stood like some queer monster with gleaming eyes and a long, inquisitive nose, peering silently at one of the ancient stone houses, the old-time beauty of which we were too young to appreciate. But when Mrs. Crummitt of the Stores said what a kindly, well-spoken old gentleman he was, the village dropped its hostility to the stranger and accepted him as a member of our little remote world. His beard soon earned him the title "Daddy Thomas."

Mrs. Crummitt kept a display of his pictures in a corner of her shop window. What entrancing pictures they were! For he colored them in the most gorgeous shades of grass-green and golden brown; orange sunsets always glowed in the background of the familiar scenery, and the moon poured a stream of bright yellow on the dark surface of the river. Underneath would be written, in letters that flowed in a maze of flourishes, a poem of his own composition.

There was one of our own cottage door—where the roses massed, red, yellow and white, over the trellis—with the lines:

As I roam the world I don't suppose
There's anything more beautiful
Than a rose.
Its very scent our soul inspires.
And tells us of the heavenly choirs.

On Sundays and holidays visitors to the district would stop to buy some of his pictures, and he went to the markets at all the near-by towns; so he contrived to make a living. No village wedding for miles around was considered of any account unless Daddy Thomas was there with his camera. We used to learn his poems off by heart; and once a selection of them was recited by Emmie, the postman's daughter, at a church social. Soon after that a little book appeared in Mrs. Crummitt's window, called "A Poetical Guide to the Heart of the Moors." It was his collected works, and how proud we were to possess a copy of a book by somebody we actually knew!

ONE MORNING IN SUMMER he came round the village, laden with a queer-looking assortment of colored papers and tinsel and bits of wire. We all crowded round him; and he stroked his beard solemnly, looking at us over his iron-rimmed spectacles, while we tried to see what it was he carried under his arm. At last the corners of his eyes creased up into a thousand wrinkles, and he said, chuckling between each word: "I'm going to turn you all into fairies!"

And forthwith he proceeded to fix paper wings to our shoulders, to tie wreaths of tinsel and paper roses round our heads. Then he led us off to the woods by the river and posed us among the trees, arranging one fairy peeping from behind the trunk of an oak, one sitting on a fallen pine, another standing on one foot as if about to fly away; and in the middle of a clearing the rest of us played ring-o'-roses, though, of course, we had to stand still for a moment when he took the cap off "to let the picture in," as he explained.

With what excitement we awaited the developing of the photograph! How proudly we finally bore off the hand-tinted copies he gave us to show our mothers! To this day there is scarcely a parlor in the village which is not graced by that masterpiece of Daddy Thomas.

After that he came less and less into the land with his camera. Perhaps he had taken all the views he wanted, for it was only a tiny village and he had been there many years.

One autumn day, when the leaves crackled and whispered along the ground, he went away, just as he had come, his newly painted caravan swaying over the cart ruts; and his old pony, plumper than ever, after her long rest, shaking her head impatiently from side to side as she sniffed the leaf-scented air and felt the road under her hooves again.

Daddy Thomas smiled over his glasses at us, and waved his hand. Somehow we knew that we should not see him again.

G. E.

Advertisement for Spring

IMAGINE our astonishment, when we walked into the garden one morning in January, to find a yellow tea rose blooming unconcernedly above the sleeping earth!

Overhead, light clouds scurried before a strong Channel wind, while all about us the London chimney pots were smoking in a furious effort to overcome the chill of winter. Our garden turned a corner in a secretive way, so that the greater part of it was shut off from view of the house; and perhaps a week had elapsed since any of us had ventured beyond the rear door. But this morning, as I stood at the window, Agnes, our Maltese cat, strolled down the path and went around the corner of the garden.

There is something about the disappearance of a moving object from view which invites pursuit. We rounded the corner not five minutes after Agnes and there we found her, washing her paws in full view of a yellow tea rose. Indeed she was sitting upon the little mound of dirt which surrounded it, very close, and probably supposing she basked in a ray of sun. Certainly the garden was touched with light that morning. Agnes was on friendly terms with the winter marvel; for, when we approached, she lifted her face, mewed delicately as though introducing us, and returned to her fastidious cleansing.

The rose was a thing of perfect beauty, of stark perfection. There were no leaves on its stem. It stood alone, proudly erect, meekly smiling, cupped against the winds. We did not pick it, but we came in wreathed in gayety and passed the news through the scullery windows as we passed, besides announcing it in the nursery.

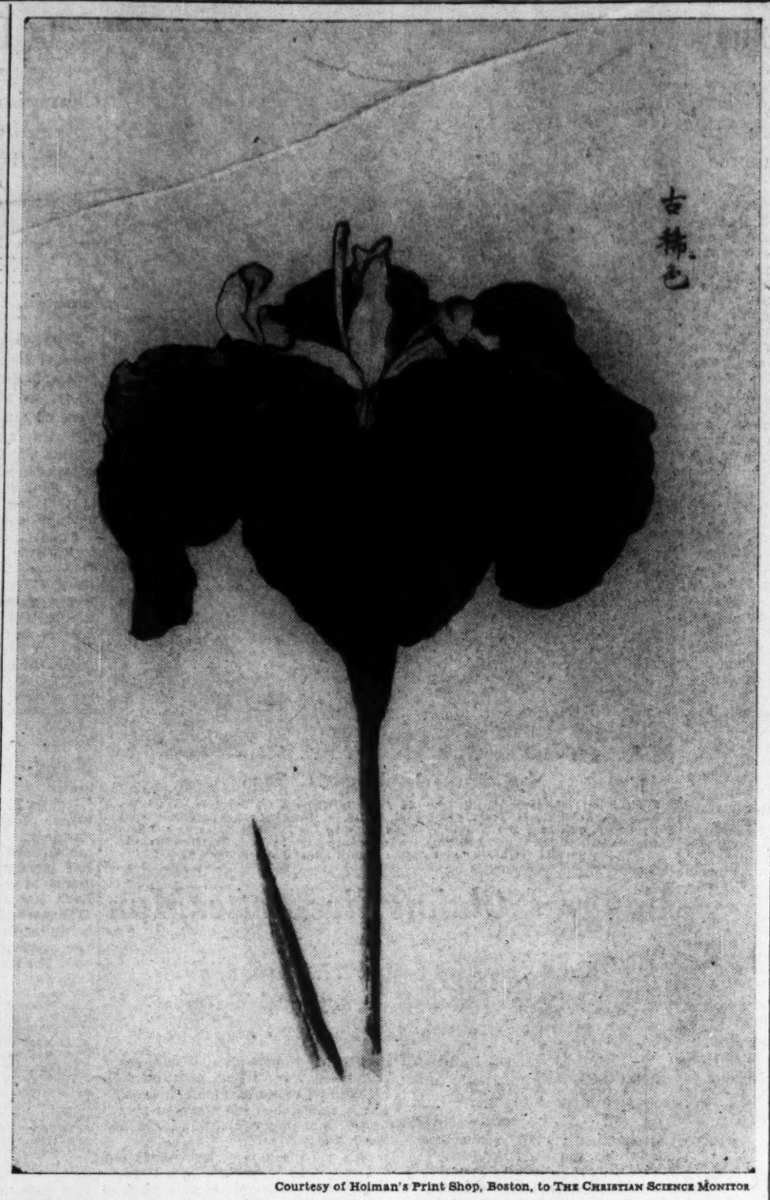
"A rose!" we exclaimed. "One single, perfect rose. A yellow one. You must go and see."

WE RATHER GUESSED what had occurred when we saw Agnes returning around the corner, a few mornings later, with bent head and uncombed whiskers. She came in, yawned, stretched, and went to sleep by the fire. We stole out. The rose was gone. Mysteriously as it had come, it had wrapped itself in brown garments and fled from the January chill. There was not a vestige left—it had a touch of mystery—

But, we decided, if a rose could bloom in January, anything could occur in our garden. So we watched it daily. And, save for that fact, we might have missed the first signs of returning spring, the bits of shy green in the grass; the livelier look along the branches of the trees and bushes; the softness of the earth under our feet, and the pale shoots in the daffodil bed. We might have missed the first dainty song of the little green tit who swung and warbled in our fruit tree on a mild March morning.

The rose was a sort of advertisement for spring, like the lines in a newspaper which admonish: "Watch this space," days before anything is to appear.

D. D.



Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KOKI-NO-IRO (UNUSUAL COLOR): *From a Colored Woodcut by Junkichi Satow*

THIS charming woodcut is one of a series made by Junkichi Satow for the "Illustrated Album of Hana-shōbu," prepared by Dr. Manabu Miyoshi of the Tokyo Imperial University and published in 1920. In the original, the flower is reddish violet and is said to depict "the color of a kimona worn by a Japanese gentleman on his seventieth birthday." Although the rich color shadings are lost in a half-tone reproduction, the delicate veinings on the petals are easily distinguishable.

The author of the work states in his preface: "There has never appeared such a collection of illustrations as these. The book contains one hundred selected flowers, varying from the wild form to the highly specialized cultivated varieties as regards form and color. In addition, there are five drawings which show the evolution of the color in the varieties."

Despite the fact that such craftsmen as Mr. Satow are in a sense reviving the great art of Japanese color printing, their skill seems to command little recognition in their own land today. A print like the above would bring the artist less than eighteen cents, rather a small return for such exquisite work.

Like this specimen, many of the iris in Dr. Myoshi's collection have unusual and amusing names. Some of them, translated in the bulletin of the American Iris Society (July, 1932), are as follows: Extravagant Display, First Frost, Monkey Dance, Cherry Blossoms on the Battlefield, Palace of the Crane and Magpie, Benevolence of the Emperor, Excited Bear, Tea Cup Tray, Wheelbarrow, and Moon Reflections on Rice Fields.

Healing Humanity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT thought of necessity ripens into action is a fact evidenced in all phases of human existence. Even those concepts which are wholly mistaken and untrue, if held continually in one's consciousness, will manifest themselves outwardly; in fact, they cannot be prevented from doing so. Their unreal nature will of course finally be disclosed, but as long as they are accepted as true, corresponding deflections will appear in human experience.

An understanding and use of spiritual facts has a powerful influence on our environment and daily living. By honestly trying to reject all wrong thoughts and steadfastly upholding the truth in our consciousness, we manifest increasing harmony. The more we do this, the easier it becomes to discern and reject the false beliefs that continually seek to project themselves into our thoughts. Unless accepted and assented to, these errors have no power to affect our thoughts or our conduct; and understandingly to deny their claims strengthens our grasp on the qualities of the divine nature.

The mission of Jesus was to reveal and express the Christ, defined by Mary Baker Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 583) as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Our duty to follow Christ Jesus in his work of establishing right or divine thoughts in human consciousness is lovingly acknowledged in Mrs. Eddy's designation of him as the Way-shower. He said, "I am the way," and the devout early Christians called Christianity the "way." A study of the above definition shows us that the Christ-idea is the inevitable outcome of God's being, unvarying and available. When established in human consciousness it begins at once to destroy all qualities unlike itself.

The progressive appearing of the Christ-idea in human affairs is the only way in which the world can be improved, and this is brought about as the result of individual improvement. The state and stage of disturbed consciousness now being expressed by the world is a composite of beliefs which have been or are being held by individuals. This changing manifestation does not in any way affect the absolute facts of being, which eternally exist, but are imperceptible to material sense. As thought gradually becomes spiritualized, different aspects of reality appear, just as the outlines of hills and trees become visible as thick fog clears.

A verse of a much-loved hymn reads:

"Trust the Eternal, for the clouds that vanish
No more can move the mountains from their base
Than sin's illusive wreaths of mist can banish
Light from His throne or loving from His face."

In the exact proportion that individuals grasp and apply true ideas, the world will manifest them; but even though unrecognized they are the only realities of being.

Mrs. Eddy's discovery of the spiritual facts of being led to a new application of them. The immediate cause was her recovery from the effects of a supposedly fatal accident, which were dispelled in a moment of spiritual awakening. The predisposing cause leading to this awakening was a lifetime of earnest effort to find and comprehend the divine Principle underlying the healings of Christ Jesus. As a result, a correct exposition of the theory and method of spiritual healing was given to the world in the Christian Science textbook, in a comprehensive and comprehensible form, adapted to the problems and needs of all ages.

Healing is the effect produced by spiritual understanding. In Christian Science the word "healing" is used in its broadest sense, to denote not merely the destruction of physical illness, but the improvement in all human conditions which complete regeneration of the individual and of society would include. The hope which in the latter part of the nineteenth century was introduced to the world through the discovery of Christian Science is now permeating and remodeling human concepts. Think of the overturning of firmly held beliefs which in the first century changed Paul from an inveterate persecutor of Christians to one of the most active and faithful Christians of them all! Such changes of deep-rooted beliefs in individual and in world consciousness are still probable, and undoubtedly will be recorded in history. National and private disturbances may precede the unveiling of that spiritual power which will reverse and correct false concepts, working through the thoughts of those who, like Paul, mistakenly resist the truth.

Eventually, a day of Pentecostal illumination must follow manifestations of divine power, to the end that all diversities of nationality, inheritance, traditions, purposes, and ideals may fade out as the utterance of Spirit, which all can understand, is spoken. The truth revealed through Christian Science will ultimately cause all nations of the earth to say, "We do hear them speak in our tongues the wonderful works of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Northern Winter

AFTER three days of wind and icy rain
A hush descended with the fall of snow,
And now the thin red rays of sunset stain
A land pearl-hued and still where trees bend low,
Heavy, burdened with frosty crystal. Cold
Has come with clearing weather, cold that fills
A need bred in the bones of men who hold
Against their hearts the peace of these white hills.

Dwellers in this stern country learn to wait
The slow fulfillment of their dreams. They learn
How northern apple orchards blossom late
In clouds of petaled foam; but now they turn
With quiet eyes to watch the meager light
Of winter evening narrow into night.

LEONA AMES HILL

Helbredelse af Menneskeheden

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

AT TANKEN nødvendigvis modnes i Handling, er en Kendsgerning, der bevises i alle Faser i den menneskelige Tilværelse. Selv de Forestillinger, som er fuldkommen fejlagtige og usande, vil, dersom vi bestandig fastholder dem i vor Bevidsthed, aabenbare sig i det ydre; vi kan i Virkeligheden ikke hindre dem heri. Deres uvirkelige Natur vil selvfølgelig til sidst blive aabenbaret, men lige saa længe som vi ser paa dem som sande, vil tilsvarende Afvigelser fra Sandheden vise sig i den menneskelige Erfaring.

Det at forstaa aandelige Kendsgerninger og at anvende dem har en mægtig Indflydelse paa vore Omgivelser og paa vort daglige Liv. Ved særligt at forsøge paa at afvise alle forkerte Tanker og med Fasthed holde Sandheden oppe i vor Bevidsthed vil vi i stigende Grad manifestere Harmoni. Jo mere vi gør dette, jo lettere vil det falde os at skelne og at afvise de falske Forestillinger, der uafbrudt søger at skyde frem i vore Tanker. Medmindre vi tager imod disse Vildfarelser og bifalder dem, har de ingen Magt til at angribe vore Tanker eller vor Færd; og naar vi med Forstaaelse benægter deres Krav, styrker vi vor Evne til at opfatte den guddommelige Naturs Egenskaber.

Det var Jesu Mission at aabenbare og udtrykke Kristus, der af Mary Baker Eddy i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 583) defineres som "den guddommelige Manifestation af Gud, som kommer til Kødet for at tilintetgøre legemliggjort Vildfarelse". Vor Pligt at følge Kristus Jesus i hans Arbejde for at befæste rette eller guddommelige Tanker i den menneskelige Bevidsthed fastslaas kærligt i Mrs. Eddys Betegnelse af ham som Vejviseren. Han sagde: "Jeg er Vejen", og de fromme første Kristne kaldte Kristendommen "Vejen". Et Studium af den ovenfor anførte Definition viser os, at Kristus-Ideen er den uundgaaelige Følge af Guds Væren, uforanderlig og anvendelig. Naar den befæstes i den menneskelige Bevidsthed, begynder den øjeblikkelig at tilintetgøre alle Egenskaber, der er den selv ulige.

Den eneste Maade, hvorved Verden kan forbedres, bestaar i, at Kristus-Ideen kommer mere og mere til Syne i menneskelige Anliggender, og dette opnaas gennem individuel Forbedring. Den Tilstand, det Stadium af forstyrret Bevidsthed, som Verden i Øjeblikket giver Udtryk for, er en Ophoben af Forestillinger, som det enkelte Individ har næret eller endnu nærer. Denne skiftende Manifestation berører ikke i nogen Maade Tilværelsens absolutte Kendsgerninger, som i al Evighed bestaar, men som ikke kan opfattes af den materielle Sansning. Efterhaanden som Tanken aandeliggøres, kommer Virkeligheden til Syne i forskellig Retning, ganske som Omridsene af Bjerge og Træer bliver synlige for vore Øjne, naar den tætte Taage letter.

I en Salme, vi holder meget af, lyder et af Versene saaledes:

"Slaa din Lid til det Evige, thi Skyerne, der svinder,
kan lige saa lidt flytte Bjergene fra deres Grundvold,
som Syndens falske Taagekrans kan forjage
Lyset fra Hans Trone eller Kærligheden fra Hans Aasyn".

I ganske samme Forhold, som de enkelte Mennesker opfatter og benytter sande Ideer, vil Verden manifestere dem; men selv om de ikke erkendes, er de dog Tilværelsens eneste Virkeligheder.

Mrs. Eddys Opdagelse af Tilværelsens aandelige Kendsgerninger førte til en ny Anvendelse af disse. Den umiddelbare Aarsag var hendes Helbredelse for Følgerne af et Ulykkestilfælde, som man ansaa for livsfarligt, men som svandt bort i et Øjebliks aandelig Opvaagnen. En Menneskealder i alvorlig Stræben efter at udfinde og forstaa det guddommelige Princip, der laa til Grund for Kristi Jesu Helbredelser, var det, der beredte Vejen og ledte til denne Opvaagnen. Og Resultatet blev, at en korrekt Fremstilling af Teorien og Metoden i aandelig Helbredelse blev skænket Verden i Lærebogen i Kristen Videnskab, i en sammentrængt og forstaaelig Form, skikket til at løse alle Tiders Problemer og møde ethvert Behov.

Helbredelse sker som Følge af aandelig Forstaaelse. I Kristen Videnskab bruges Ordet "Helbredelse" i dets videste Forstand til at betegne ikke alene Tilintetgørelsen af fysisk Sygdom, men tillige den Forbedring i alle menneskelige Vilkaar, som en fuldkommen Genfødelse af Individet og af Samfundet vilde indbefatte. Det Haab, som i den sidste Del af det nittende Aarhundrede blev givet Verden ved Opdagelsen af Kristen Videnskab, gennemtrænger nu de menneskelige Begreber og omformer dem. Tænk blot paa, hvorledes i det første Aarhundrede Kuldkastelsen af faste Overbevisninger forvandlede Paulus fra en svoren Forfølger af de Kristne til en af de mest aktive og trofaste Kristne af dem alle! Saadanne Forandringer af dybt rodfæstet Tro baade i den individuelle og i Verdens Bevidsthed er stadig mulige og vil uden Tvivl berettes i Historien. Maaske vil nationale og personlige Forstyrrelser gaa forud for Aabenbaringen af den aandelige Magt, som vil vende op og ned paa falske Forestillinger og rette dem, alt gennem Tankerne hos dem, der ligesom Paulus i deres Forblindelse kæmper imod Sandheden.

Et Lys som det, Pinsedagen bragte, maa engang følge efter den guddommelige Magts Aabenbaringer, og da vil alle nationale Modsætninger, nedarvede Ideer, Traditioner, Planer og Idealer svinde bort, naar Aandens Ord, forstaaeligt for alle, forkyndes. Den Sandhed, som er aabenbaret i Kristen Videnskab, vil til sidst faa alle Jordens Folkeslag til at udbryde: "Vi høre dem tale om Guds store Gerninger i vore Tungemaal".

Oplysning angaaende Christian Science Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Words of the Songs

WE LIVED in a flat (there were no such things as apartments in those days) on West Tenth Street, New York. At the age of six, one is not given to observing such things, but as I look back I realize that we were not wealthy. The piano, for instance, the traditional result and symbol of affluence, was missing. We did, however, possess a parlor organ; a Mason & Hamlin, and a good one; and what time he was not teaching day or night school, my father used to play and sing a good deal.

One song of his I particularly liked. It announced that he was the Monarch of the Sea and the Ruler of the Queen's Navy. The last word bothered me, for he pronounced it "*nah-vee*." This, I knew, was utterly incorrect (I had made tactful inquiries at school); but since he was obviously perpetrating the barbarism in order to make some sort of rhyme with "sea," and seemed to derive pleasure therefrom, I humored him and let the error pass. Besides, I did like the song. I liked the tune, and the way the words went with it. There was a part at the end, about "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts," where the words went faster and faster, so that your tongue tripped over itself trying to get them out, that was particularly fascinating. I had no notion what it meant.

He used to sing another, too, about a poor little buttercup; and a very sad one, about some kind of little bird that died, and whose name was Tit Willow. Both delightful. Then, too, my parents had a number of mysterious jokes that were in some way connected with the songs. My father, for example, was fond of announcing that he had polished up the handle of the big front door—an obvious lie. It seemed to amuse my mother, which was more than my own small falsehoods did. Also, every once in a while, to some statement of my mother's my father would retort: "What, never?" Without even waiting for her to speak he would instantly answer himself: "Well, hardly ever!" and burst into laughter. My mother would laugh, too. It seemed to me almost unbearably silly for two such aged people to go on like that over a simple question and its perfectly satisfactory answer.

This, mind you, was in the very early nineties. *Pinafore* even then, was thirteen years old, and *The Mikado* was seven. My parents were no exceptions. They were, I fancy, rather mild cases of a prevailing mania. All through America people were still chuckling and humming and quoting and generally making fools of themselves over the comic operas of two authors named Gilbert and Sullivan. . . .

The wonder is that there is anything left of Gilbert and Sullivan today; that such a book as this one, for instance, can be published in the well-justified expectation of finding readers. . . . The army of Gilbertians and Sullivanites is possibly not the *levée en masse* that it once was; nevertheless, its ranks are still serried and its colors still draw recruits.

In one respect these devotees are unique. They know the words. Not only the words of the solo numbers, but the words of the choruses, the openings and finales. Play "tum-de-UM, tum, tum, tum, *tum*-ta-dum" to a Gilbert and Sullivan addict, and he unhesitatingly begins, "Care-ful-LEE on tip-toe *stee*-heeling . . ." and what is more, goes through to the end. Start him on "I am the very model of a modern Major-General," and when he reaches the line—"About binomial theorem I'm teeming with a lot o' news"—he even knows that traditionally he must pause and say, "Lot o' news . . . lot o' news . . . now what's a good rime for lot o' news? . . . Ah! I have it! . . ." before continuing, triumphantly, "With many cheerful facts about the square of the hypotenuse."

He knows much of the spoken dialogue as well. . . .

But what definitely makes him unique is his complete familiarity with the words of the songs; not only the first and tag lines of the lyrics, but all of them. It is that fact, plus the inspired nonsense of the libretti, that has kept the works of Gilbert and Sullivan alive, not only in memory, but in the theatre.—From a Preface by DEEMS TAYLOR, in "Plays and Poems of W. S. Gilbert." (New York: Random House.)

Ancestral Challenge

HARDLY a town but what can wear
The luxury of Summer green
With something of a gracious air,
Contentful and serene.

Elm-shaded streets and gardens bright
With rose and hollyhock—who'll say
Such things are not a pleasant sight
For any August day?

Judge not New England by these long,
Gold afternoons, nor seek to gauge
Her wealth of wisdom, lest you wrong
An older heritage!

Only the test of snow can tell
What went to make this earth bear fruit,
What patient faith stood sentinel
Over the rugged root!

Let Winter batter at the door!
These hearths will meet with valiant flame
The ancestral challenge here before
This village had a name!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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Ferris Expects 1935 to Be Great Year for Amateurs

United States Athletes Out to Make Teams for Foreign Trips

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—One of the main reasons why this should be a great competitive year, in amateur sports, writes Daniel J. Ferris, secretary-treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, in this exclusive article for the Associated Press, is the inducement to our leading athletes to gain places on teams to be selected for foreign trips. The A. A. U. has discarded its former opposition to having our athletes go abroad in a pre-Olympic year and there will be at least a half dozen expeditions to Europe, Japan and Asia Minor.

An invitation has been received from Sweden to have the A. A. U. send another team of six or seven track men across the Atlantic to compete in Stockholm in a big three-day meet next July and thereafter tour Europe.

Finland Would Entertain

Finland, which is not on the best of terms with Sweden athletically, has asked the A. A. U. to send a team of five or six track and field men to tour their country, and the French A. A. U. is anxious to have a small team tour France, Belgium and Switzerland. Holland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Norway also have made inquiries as to whether the United States A. A. U. would send any teams abroad this year.

A team of Greek-American athletes will compete in Greece in July. The international student games at Budapest in August will attract some Americans and a large squad of Jewish athletes will leave New York City early in March to compete in international games in Palestine in April.

With the exception of the Jewish team, the athletes who will be sent abroad as members of these different teams will be selected on the strength of their performances in the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Lincoln, Neb., early in July.

A team of 14 swimmers will be selected following the A. A. U. swimming championships next summer to make a tour of Japan.

Invitation Accepted

The 1934 A. A. U. middleweight and heavyweight champion weight lifters, Steve Kratkowsky of Detroit and William Good of York, Penna., have accepted the invitation to participate in a display of strength in London the middle of March.

At home the participation of Erik Ny, Sweden's great middle-distance runner, in the major indoor meets in the East, will lend added interest to the races in which it is expected he will be called upon to face Glenn V. Cunningham, W. R. (Bill) Bonthron and Gene Venzke.

Other foreign stars invited to race here this winter, namely, Luigi Beccali, the Italian 1500-meter champion; Henry Nielson of Denmark, holder of the world record for 3000 meters, and Nickolas Szabo, Hungarian 800 and 1500-meter champion, have declined the invitation.

Another invitation is being extended to them as well as to several other international stars to come over in June to compete in the Princeton University international meet at Palmer Stadium and also in the American championships at Lincoln a fortnight later. It is believed they will be more inclined to accept for competition on the cinder tracks than on the indoor board tracks.

National Hockey League
American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	2	9	59	52	30
Chicago	13	3	10	57	47	29
Detroit	11	4	10	66	50	26
Rangers	9	3	11	54	69	21
Canadian Division						
Toronto	19	2	6	82	56	40
Montreal	12	2	9	58	40	26
Americans	7	6	12	52	63	20
Canadiens	7	3	12	44	60	17
St. Louis	5	3	18	40	78	13

Results Jan. 17

Canadiens 4, Toronto 3.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 1.
Detroit 3, Americans 3, overtime.

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Boston's Yankee To Race Abroad

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 18

GERARD B. LAMBERT has definitely decided to race Yankee, Boston's unsuccessful candidate to defend the America's Cup, in England next summer, it became known at a general meeting of the New York Yacht Club last night.

Abroad Yankee will race England's fleetest boats including T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour, beaten in last year's America's Cup contests by Harold S. Vanderbilt's Rainbow.

Yankee will leave Boston early in April in company of Lambert's three-masted auxiliary schooner, Atlantic. The ocean passage will be made over the southern route, via the Azores.

Salle de Armes Vince Wins Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan 18—The team of the Salle de Armes Vince, conducted by Joseph Vince, won the national junior team sabre fencing championship yesterday evening at New York Athletic Club, from a field of 10 teams. Its members were Julio Della Cerra, Joseph E. Barmack, and J. T. Stewart. Vince was also represented by the other team in the finals, the trio of the College of the City of New York, where he is coach, Harold Newton, Emil J. Goldstein and Cornel Wilde. The other teams were as follows:

New York University I—Henry Stral, Jordan Uttal, and Max Frank.
Saltus Fencing Club—Harold Ellison, A. V. Ferro, and Maurice Guyot.
The Fencers Club—Irving E. Cantor, Hugh Allessandroni, and R. S. Driscoll.
Yale University—John P. MacVey, Samuel Townsend and John Ridgway.
New York University II—William Wolff, Paul Kirschner, and George Pillischer.
New York Athletic Club—Walter Alexander, Joseph W. Hutchinson and Ralph G. Marson.
Columbia University—Forrest Lombaer, Edwin Bertsche and Edward Mateosan.
University Fencers' Club—Jose R. De Caprilles, Max Kapner and David Herman.

In the first round, the first team of New York University defeated Saltus Club, 5-1, and New York A. C. defeated Columbia, 5-2.

In the second, New York University I defeated The Fencers Club, 5-2; City College barely defeated Yale, 5-4; Salle de Vince eliminated New York University II, 5-3, and University Fencers disposed of New York A. C., 5-3.

City College put out New York University I in the first strip of the semifinals, 5-3, while Salle de Vince scored over University Fencers, 5-2.

In the final round Cerra won all three of his bouts, defeating Wilde, 5-2, Golstein, 5-1, and Newton in the deciding bout, 5-3. Stewart defeated Newton, 5-2, and Barmack was also successful over Newton, 5-2.

Goldstein defeated Barmack, 5-2, and Wilde defeated Stewart, 5-4, making the score 5-2 in favor of the elder team.

Jewish Games Trials To Be Held in February

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Trials for selection of the United States team to compete in the second Maccabian, world Jewish athletic games, at Tel Aviv, Palestine, April 2 to 7, will be held in New York and Newark, N. J., next month, the American committee announced yesterday. The following trial dates were announced:

Wrestling—Bronx, Y. M. H. A., Saturday, Feb. 9.

Boxing—Newark, N. J., Y. M. H. A., Saturday, Feb. 16.

Tennis—Hamilton Tennis Courts, New York City, week of Feb. 17.

Swimming—Women's Swimming Association pool, New York City, Sunday, Feb. 17.

Track—102d Engineers Armory, New York City, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

From these trials a team of 25 persons will be selected and will sail March 16 for Haifa, Palestine seaport. The United States team finished first in track and field events last year, but was second to Poland when points were compiled for all sports.

Officials Still in Long Session

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Club owners and officials of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs went into a special meeting here this morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of straightening out the perplexing problem of "what will become of the Boston Braves." At 2 o'clock the magnates were still in session and no official announcement had been made. President Ford C. Frick of the National League has made the statement that the meeting will continue until a decision has been reached.

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by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER HERB WILLIAMS HENRY FONDA
Directed by Marc Connelly
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:40
Eves. 55c-$2.20
Matinees Wed. and Sat., 55c to $1.10

THE THEATRE GUILD
presents MAXWELL ANDERSON'S play
Valley Forge
with PHILIP MERIVALE
GUILD THEATRE, 52d, W. of Bdy. Eves. 8:40
Matinees Thurs. and Sat., 2:40
S. N. BEHRMAN'S play
Rain from Heaven
with JANE COWL and JOHN HALLIDAY
GOLDEN THEATRE, 45th St., W. of Bdy.
Evs. 8:30, Mats. Thurs. and Sat., 2:30

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Six First Ten Players Reach Quarterfinals

Wolf, McLaughlin, Green, Hynson and Haines Are Among the Winners

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Six members of the first 10 of squash tennis qualified yesterday for the quarterfinal round of the Clyde Martin Memorial invitation tournament at the Yale Club, and another is a possibility, playing his fourth round match this evening. Harry F. Wolf, National champion, Edward G. McLaughlin, No. 4, Leonard S. Green, 5, Robert C. Hynson, 7, Rowland B. Haines, 8, and Edward R. Larigan, 10, all won their matches from lesser players, and Frank R. Hanson Jr., 6, will encounter Willard K. Rice, 17, in the remaining match of the round.

The lone survivor from the lesser list was Harold Ablowich, of City Athletic Club, No. 25, who scored over R. C. Flack, of Class B, after a hard three-game battle, 15—18, 17—14, 15—11.

Wolf was especially impressive in his victory over Gerard T. Baxter, another Class B player, swamping the New Moon player, 15—3, 15—5. Green had the hardest battle, before he could overcome Arnold Wood Jr., the latter being close to victory in the final game. McLaughlin was also forced to exert his finest skill to conquer Frank A. Silverman Jr., former veteran champion, losing the first game, but taking the next two to win at 11—15, 15—7, 15—5. There will be no play over the week-end, the quarterfinal being set for next Monday. The summaries:

Clyde Martin Memorial Squash Tennis Invitation Tournament—Fourth Round.

H. F. Wolf, New York A. C., defeated G. T. Baxter, Crescent A. H. C., 15—3, 15—5.
Leonard S. Green, City A. C., defeated Arnold Wood Jr., Princeton Club, 15—6, 5—15, 15—13.
R. C. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated L. H. Sonneborn, Yale Club, 15—10, 15—4.
Rowland B. Haines, Columbia U. C., defeated Sefton Tranter Jr., New York A. C., 15—9, 15—11.
Harold Ablowich, City A. C., defeated R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, 15—18, 17—14, 15—11.
Edward R. Larigan, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated J. S. Becker, Yale Club, 15—8, 17—15.
Edward G. McLaughlin, Columbia U. C., defeated F. A. Sieverman, Jr., New York A. C., 11—15, 15—7, 15—5.

Mrs. W. F. Howe Jr. Keeps Bay State Title

Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Weston, Mass., the national squash racquets champion, retained her Massachusetts title today. Playing her final-round match at the Harvard Club of Boston, Mrs. Howe defeated a comparative newcomer to the game in Edith P. Drury of Concord, N. H., who is a sophomore in Radcliffe College, Cambridge, and daughter of Headmaster Drury of St. Paul's School. The score was 15—11, 9—15, 15—9, 15—11.

A large gallery crowded around the championship court today. They saw Mrs. Howe, wife of a Yale graduate, play her best squash against her youthful opponent to win her fifth Bay State title. It was a good match to watch, and the spectators showed their appreciation with rounds of applause.

Miss Drury, seeded No. 4, won her way to the final by putting out such sterling opponents as Mr. George W. Wightman of Brookline and Eleonora R. Sears of Boston, 1934 runnerup and seeded No. 2.

Americans Advance In British Tournament

NASSAU, N. P., Bahamas, Jan. 18 (AP)—American players advanced into the third round of the British Colonial tennis tournament yesterday after pounding out victories over Nassau players, including Sir Bene Clifford, Governor of the Bahamas.

Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., defeated the Governor, 6—1, 6—1, in the second round, while R. Berkeley Bell of New York, eliminated Asa Pritchard of Nassau, 6—4, 6—0.

J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., and Marcell Rainville of Montreal, also scored easy victories over local opponents, and entered the third round.

Arthur Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., eliminated G. Robertson of Nassau, 6—0, 6—3, in the first round.

Betters Duckpin Record

MANCHESTER, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—John "Sparky" Saidella of Manchester was hailed by friends today as one of the duckpin bowling "greats," although his name will not be added to the world's record holders. He rolled 220 last night to exceed by 18 pins the listed world's mark for a single game. Because there was no foul-line judge present and the game was not rolled under the National Bowling Congress rules, the feat will not be submitted as an official record.

Three Tie for First

MEXICO, D. F., Jan. 17 (By U. P.)—The international chess masters tournament ended yesterday in a three-cornered tie among Americans for first place. Reuban Fine, New York; Hermann Steiner, Los Angeles, and Arthur Dake, Portland, Ore., were deadlocked with 11 won and one lost. Capt. Jose Araza, Mexican champion, was in fourth place with 8 won and 4 lost. The three Americans are members of the world's champion team, which won the title at Prague in 1931.

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	14	5	7	80	58	33
Quebec	12	2	10	72	50	26
Providence	10	5	8	59	59	25
Philadelphia	9	2	14	51	80	20
New Haven	8	4	14	64	79	20

Results Jan. 17

Boston 6, New Haven 1.
Quebec 8, Philadelphia 0.

Connecticut State Elects

STORRS, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—Reuben B. Johnson of 31 Osborn Avenue, New Haven, a junior at Connecticut State College and star back on the Nutmeg football team, was appointed captain of the 1935 eleven by Head Coach J. Orlean Christian yesterday.

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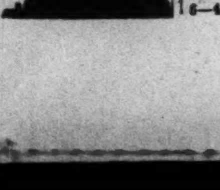

Juvenile Radio Star Tries Billiards

Marjielou Weisenberg of Chicago

Little Miss Weisenberg, Eight-Year-Old Juvenile Radio Star, Receives Expert Instruction at Billiards From Charles C. Peterson, National Fancy-Billiard Shot Champion. She Was the Winner of First Prize in the Juvenile Class at a Radio Contest Held at the Century of Progress in Chicago Last Summer. Peterson Predicts She Will Be a Star at Billiards Before Many More Birthdays.

Congress Claims Five-Letter Man

Randolph Won Insignia in Basketball, Football, Baseball, Track and Tennis

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Although Congress boasts many former college athletic stars, there is only one "five-letter man"—Jennings Randolph, the tall, robust representative from West Virginia.

Not only that, Randolph can probably be considered the leading sports dopester on Capitol Hill. For, after he finished his brilliant career at Salem (West Virginia) College, he was a sports writer on a Clarksburg newspaper and athletic director for seven years at Davis and Elkins College.

As a 170-pound athlete—some 15 pounds lighter than he is now—Randolph played halfback in football, forward in basketball, first base in baseball, pole vaulted and high jumped and was the West Virginia intercollegiate tennis champion. He still swings his tennis racket. Last year he stayed several rounds in the District of Columbia title tournament.

For a young man whose early ambition was to be a congressman, Randolph chose as unusually strenuous route; but his work in sports made him many friends who rallied to his candidacy.

He got his biggest enjoyment out of sports in 1920 when in a basketball game against Morris Harvey College he sank 21 foul shots out of 21 attempts.

His last athletic effort, shortly after he was elected to Congress, was to lead the Davis and Elkins basketball team on one of the longest intercollegiate jaunts on record. Traveling to California, his team played 14 games in 23 days.

"There wasn't much money loose," he recalled, "so we loaded the boys in two automobiles and drove to Chicago, where we managed to get some exceptionally good round-trip railroad fares to California.

"We'd ride a day and stop off and play some team and ride another day. It was some trip."

Poke Checks

ART ROSS, managing director of the Bruins and Cubs, placed a few likely prospects on the Boston negotiation list during his recent scouting trip.

One of the best looking amateur prospects to turn professional with Pittsburgh a few years back, D'Arcy Coulson, is sought by Ottawa in the Montreal Senior Group. Coulson played most of one season with the Pirates, but failed to return the next season when the club refused to offer him what he thought he was worth. He has been reinstated an amateur since.

About every season Frank Synnott, local referee in the Can-Am circuit, suddenly finds himself forgotten for assignments. Somehow he belongs in that league as an official because of the service he rendered this territory as a hockey player back in the amateur days. Referees are not sufficiently backed by league officials when managers can protest and assignments disappear. Why appoint an official if he is not going to be satisfactory? Synnott is as good as the league has shown this season or last.

A Toronto paper hints, through information it claims to have received, that Howie Morenz and Lorne Chabot, Canadiens traded to Chicago, are subject to recall. The information implies that the deal has never been consummated. That would just about climax the queer manner in which hockey is governed.

Archie Wilcox, sent to St. Louis by the Bruins after serving a spell on the Cubs, is starring for Eddie Powers' Syracuse team in the International. Both the Bruins and St. Louis seem to need a defenseman as good as Wilcox. The Eagles had to use the veteran forward, Frank Finnigan, on defense the other night against Boston, and Davie and McInenly only spare Shore and Siebert when the going eases up for Boston.

Chicago Black Hawks are through with Taffy Abel, 240-pound defense man, according to reports. The big fellow was a holdout for some time, and then came on to Chicago. While conditioning himself, he differed with Clem Loughlin over salary terms, and now wants his release to dicker with another club.

New York Americans are taking Jack "Red" Doran, defense man on loan to Quebec Beavers of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
London	14	2	8	55	53	28
Detroit	12	5	9	64	51	24
Cleveland	11	0	10	56	57	22
Buffalo	10	3	11	52	52	20
Windsor	9	3	12	51	56	18
Syracuse	8	1	14	54	63	16

Result Jan. 17

Detroit 2, Syracuse 1.

First Match Is a Draw

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, Jan. 18 (Canadian Press)—The first match between the touring Marylebone Cricket Club team and the picked Trinidad eleven ended in a draw last night, when stumps were drawn because of darkness. The scores were: M. C. C., 348 and 200 for six declared; Trinidad, 370 for seven declared and 159 for eight. The visitors made a sporting gesture yesterday afternoon and declared just after the tea interval, leaving Trinidad the chance of securing the 179 needed for a victory before the close.

Lott and Stoefen Win

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 18 (AP)—George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated William T. Tilden 2d and Ellsworth Vines last night in a hard-fought doubles match before 1200 persons in the Arena. The scores were 6—4, 6—8, 9—7. Lott and Stoefen showed a fast brand of tennis to win, but even so, it required three games to down the plucky Tilden and Vines. In a singles match preceding the doubles exhibition, Tilden defeated Lott, 7—5, 7—5. In the final singles match, Vines put on sufficient pressure to defeat Stoefen, 6—2, 6—4.

College Basketball Results

Alma 41, Central State 38.
Augustana 35, Bradley 22.
Ball S. T. 29; Indiana Central 28.
Butler 43, Loyola 25.
Central Normal 38, Oakland City 20.
Davis & Elkins 44, Alderson-Broaddus 29.
Duluth T. 39, Eveleth J. 31.
Idaho 32, Montana 29.
Ithaca 55, Cortland T. 34.
Kenyon 44, Hiram 41.
Kokomo 45, St. Joseph's 29.
Louisville 34, Morehead 25.
Manchester 37, Valparaiso 34.
Michigan State 30, Marquette 29.
Millikin 49, Illinois Wesleyan 32.
Mount Vernon 43, Wooster 21.
N. C. State 29, Davidson 21.
North Park 38, Chicago Normal 28.
New York 37, St. Francis 11.
Oklahoma 36, Kansas 26.
St. Johns 52, Adrian 36.
Tennessee 36, Georgia Tech 26.
Texas A. & M. 41, Texas 40.
Vanderbilt 50, Tulane 34.
Wabash 35, DePauw 30.
Western Union 47, Dana 25.
West Liberty 61, Morris Harvey 53.
Westminster 73, Salem 23.

Sporting Around the Hub

HARVARD UNIVERSITY, which has held a fair share of the Class A titles in Massachusetts squash racquets since interclub competition was started back in 1915, continues to lead this year's race. The Boston Athletic Association team, however, is close on the heels of the Crimson racketers, with the Harvard Club of Boston players in third place. Union Boat Club is fourth, Harvard Graduates fifth, Lincoln's Inn sixth, and Walkover Club of Brockton last. Harvard, playing on its own courts, scored a 4-to-1 victory over Walkover yesterday, while B. A. A. was defeating Lincoln's Inn by a similar score. Harvard Club downed the Harvard Graduates, also by a 4-to-1 score. Harvard has played three matches, winning 12 points and losing three, while B. A. A., the defending champion, with four matches played, has chalked up 14 winning points and lost six.

Two Y. M. C. A. squash racquets teams still manage to hold their leads in the two divisions of Class D. The Beverly Y has a slight advantage over the University Club Blues in Division I, although it was beaten yesterday by the Union Boat Club team, 3 to 2, at the Boat Club. The runnerups won their match from the Boston A. A. Blues by 3 to 2. The Division II leaders, Newton Y, had better fortune than the Beverly quintet, winning its match from Lincoln's Inn, 4 to 1, on its home courts. The scores of all the matches, played yesterday under the auspices of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association, follow:

Class A

Harvard 4, Walkover 1, at Harvard.
Boston A. A. 4, Lincoln's Inn 1, at B. A. A.
Harvard Club 4, Harvard Grads 1, at Harvard Club.

Class D, Division I

Union B. C. 3, Beverly Y 2, at U. B. C.
Neighborhood 5, M. I. T. Freshman Blues 0, at Quincy.
Newton S. T. C. 5, Harvard Club, at Newton.
University Club Blues 3, B. A. A. Blues 2, at B. A. A.

Class D, Division II

Harvard Freshmen 5, U. B. C. Whites 0, at Harvard.
Univ. Club Whites 4, B. A. A. Whites 1, at University Club.
Newton Y 4, Lincoln's Inn 1, at Newton.
Harvard B. S. 5, M. I. T. Fresh 0, at M. I. T.

The first annual men's amateur-professional squash racquets championship will get under way this afternoon at the Boston Athletic Association. Play will continue into the evening. The second and third rounds are scheduled for tomorrow, and the semifinal and final-round matches will be contested on Sunday. Women will be admitted to the matches.

Maj.-Gen. Daniel Needham will lead his Artillery polo team against the Harvard junior varsity in the Class B match at the Commonwealth Armory tomorrow night, making his second public appearance on a polo mount since his mishap in practice a year ago. The Class A match will see the Harvard varsity facing the 110th Cavalry Hussars. These two teams are tied for third place in Class A competition. The losers tomorrow night will be left in the cellar position. The Class C match will be played between the Winchester Aces and the 110th Cavalry Cossacks.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology's boxing team will make a trip south during the mid-term vacation, meeting boxers of two colleges and attend the Columbus University Law School prom in Washington, D. C. The team will leave Boston Thursday, meet Rutgers Friday night, and then travel to Washington to box the Columbus team Saturday afternoon.

Brown University's hockey team, composed of many Hub boys, invades the Boston Arena tonight to play the Northeastern sextet. Northeastern has yet to break into the winning column this season. The Huskies have lost one game to Brown and two to Boston College.

Entries were today received from the national tilting team champions, Dick Kunan and Leo Volk, of the American Canoe Association, and New England tilting champions, the Bingham brothers of Dedham, for the New England indoor tilting championships and canoe meet at the Sportsmen's Show Feb. 2 to 9. It looks like big doings at the Mechanics Building lake. Riverview, Samoset and Crescent canoe clubs have made entries to date. The events are to be Cedar shell tandem tug-o'-war, titling, canoe filling contest and hand paddle and are open to all persons residing in New England who can qualify under amateur rules. A program of women's events is being arranged for Sunday afternoon, Feb. 3.

Amateurs Defeat Pros

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 18—Two amateur golfers defeated two professionals here yesterday when George T. Dunlap Jr., former United States amateur champion, and Halbert J. Blue of Aberdeen, N. C., beat Roy Bronsdon, Massachusetts open titleholder, and Teddy Turner, Pine Valley professional. The amateurs won by 4 and 3.

Penn Five Wins Three Straight In League Play

Champions and Columbia Are Unbeaten During First Four Weeks

Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P C
Pennsylvania	3	0	88	61	1.000
Columbia	2	0	72	54	1.000
Princeton	2	2	103	100	.500
Dartmouth	1	1	49	56	.500
Yale	0	1	31	44	.000
Cornell	0	1	27	29	.000
Harvard	0	3	57	83	.000

Pennsylvania's varsity quintet, present titleholder of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League, leads the 1935 race at the end of the first month of play. With three victories and no defeats, Penn stands at the top of the early-season standing, although Columbia University with two victories is tied for the lead in the percentage column.

Pennsylvania has a pair of victories over Harvard varsity, a team that in two years of Eastern League competition has failed to win a game. The other Penn triumph was over Dartmouth. Columbia has beaten Princeton and Yale in order. The results of the games to date follow:

Pennsylvania	26	Harvard	16
Pennsylvania	30	Dartmouth	22
Pennsylvania	32	Harvard	23
Columbia	28	Princeton	23
Columbia	44	Yale	31
Princeton	25	Harvard	18
Princeton	29	Cornell	27
Dartmouth	27	Princeton	26

Robert L. Freeman '35, captain and center of the Pennsylvania varsity, and Alfred E. Bonniwell '35, Dartmouth forward, are tied for individual scoring honors after the first month of play in the Eastern League. Each has amassed 28 points. F. A. O'Donnell '35, Penn forward, is close behind with 27 points. Bonniwell was the second highest scorer last season. The leading scorers follow:

Player, Position, College	Goals Flr	Goals Fl	Pts
R. L. Freeman '35, c, Penn	11	6	28
A. E. Bonniwell '35, f, Dartmouth	12	4	28
F. A. O'Donnell '35, f, Penn	12	3	27
W. D. Nash '36, g, Columbia	11	3	25
H. A. MacMillan '36, f-g, Princeton	8	5	21
J. L. Grebauskas '35, g-f, Princeton	6	6	18
J. P. Jones '36, c, Princeton	7	4	18
A. Ganzenmuller Jr '37, f, Columbia	8	1	17
K. A. Hashagen '35, g, Penn	6	3	15
H. H. Kozloff '35, f, Penn	5	3	13
L. M. Freed '36, g, Cornell	5	3	13
J. G. Grady '36, f, Harvard	4	5	13
L. S. White '37, f, Harvard	6	1	13
J. J. Casey Jr. '37, c, Columbia	5	3	13
W. T. Tilden 3d '36, f, Princeton	2	7	11
E. H. Whitehead '35, f, Princeton	5	1	11
E. J. Miles Jr '36S, g, Yale	2	5	9
R. L. Nevitt '36, g-f, Princeton	3	3	9
T. B. Tomb '35, f, Columbia	4	1	9
F. D. Sauter '37, g, Princeton	3	2	8
E. A. Gray Jr. '37, c, Harvard	4	0	8
L. M. Kelley '37, g, Yale	3	2	8
J. C. Wilson Jr. '35, f, Cornell	3	1	7
T. E. Wilson '36S, c, Yale	3	1	7
R. C. Boys '35, g-c, Harvard	2	3	7
R. G. Fletcher Jr. '35, g, Harvard	3	1	7
S. Krivitsky '35, f, Dartmouth	2	2	6
J. G. Davis '35, g, Dartmouth	2	2	6
J. R. McKernan '36, c, Dartmouth	1	3	5
C. Kollinites '37, g, Harvard	1	3	5
J. H. Vollmer '37, g, Columbia	1	3	5
E. B. Murray '35, c, Princeton	2	0	4
F. W. Hubbell '35, g, Dartmouth	2	0	4
E. A. Downer '36, c-g, Cornell	2	0	4
P. C. Klein '35, f, Yale	1	2	4
W. C. Eisenberg '37, f, Cornell	1	1	3
C. L. Crawford '37, g, Princeton	1	1	3
D. F. Crowley '36, f, Columbia	1	1	3
W. J. Tanseer '35, g, Pennsylvania	1	1	3
R. A. Hanger '37, f, Pennsylvania	1	0	2
R. C. Ernst '36, f, Harvard	1	0	2
J. DeAngelis '35S, f, Yale	0	2	2
R. P. Lavietes '36, f, Harvard	0	1	1
T. W. Stephenson '37, f, Harvard	0	1	1
E. D. Wilson '36S, c, Yale	0	1	1

Davis Cup Draw for 1935 Will Be Held February 1

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The English Lawn Tennis Association announced today the Davis Cup draw will be held Feb. 1. Fourteen entries have been divided as follows:

European Group—Australia, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, South Africa.
North American Section—China, Mexico, United States.
South American Section—Brazil, Uruguay.

California Gets Uteritz

BERKELEY, Calif. (AP)—Irwin C. Uteritz, backfield coach at the University of Wisconsin, was appointed to the same post with the University of California eleven recently by the student executive committee on the recommendation of Head Coach L. B. (Stub) Allison.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Something New for Professional Hockey

IN THESE days, when the owners of professional hockey clubs are trying to find something new to increase attendance at their games, we have a proposition to make which we believe would not only increase the box office receipts, but would also serve to improve some of the unsatisfactory conditions which are prevailing at the present time. There are now three international professional leagues in the eastern part of Canada and the United States—the National, International and Canadian-American. The National League is composed of nine teams—Boston, Chicago, Detroit and New York Rangers (in the American Division), and Toronto, Montreal, New York Americans, Canadiens and St. Louis (in the Canadian Division). The International League is composed of six clubs—London, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Windsor and Syracuse. The Can-Am is composed of five clubs—Boston, Providence, Quebec, Philadelphia and New Haven.

Balance Leagues, Then Promote Winners and Demote Losers

The first thing we would do is balance the three leagues by putting one of the National League teams in the Canadian-American organization. This would give the N. H. L. eight clubs, the International six and the Can-Am six. If the National League club is taken from the Canadian Division it will leave four in each division, a very workable number. We would then have these three leagues adopt the system which has been in vogue in English association football circles for a long number of years, whereby the two losing teams in a division are demoted to a division below and the two winning teams in the lower divisions are promoted to the divisions above to take the place of those demoted. We believe that if, following out this idea, the winning team in the International League and the winning team in the Canadian-American are promoted each year to the National League and the last team in the American and the last team in the Canadian Divisions are demoted, one to the International and one to the Can-Am, there will be better hockey in each league, and the presence of new clubs and new faces each year will increase the public's interest in the games in all three leagues. It is crtainly an idea well worth trying.

Worcester P. I. and Its Nine Scholarships

Following out the announcement of some days ago that Worcester Polytechnic Institute wanted athletes and especially football players, Prof. Herbert F. Taylor, alumni secretary, has recently stated that the college would offer nine scholarships which will be good for from $400 to $450 to incoming freshmen. On the face of things, this looks very much as if W. P. I. were on the way to recruiting and subsidinz athletes in a big way; but if the college makes those who are after these athletic scholarships maintain the same standard of entrance marks as well as course marks during their academic career as are required of the regular student, we can see little reason for finding fault, as they will certainly have to be high-grade students as well as athletes.

New Yorkers Fill Seven Brackets In Canadian Racquets

MONTREAL, Jan. 18 (AP)—New Yorkers filled seven of the eight quarterfinal-round brackets in the Canadian amateur racquets championship after yesterday's play had been completed.

The only remaining Canadian survivor was John A. Rolland of Montreal, who won his second round match from J. Fergus Grant, also of Montreal, 15—4, 15—1, 15—4.

Leading the New York charge were the two Pells, Clarence C. Pell Sr. and Clarence C. Jr. The senior Pell, many times Canadian as well as United States champion, eliminated Malcolm W. Greenough of Boston, 15—9, 15—4, 15—1. His son defeated Clive G. Benson of Montreal, 15—3, 14—16, 15—10, 15—11.

The other New York survivors were Joseph W. Brookes, who eliminated his fellow-townsman, J. R. Leonard, 15—9, 9—15, 15—4, 8—15, 15—1; W. K. Laughlin, who defeated Harry C. Clark, Boston, 15—11, 15—5, 15—2; and Huntingdon D. Sheldon, whose victim was Gerald A. Henderson of Boston, 15—6, 15—2, 15—3. W. Palmer Dixon and M. Kirkbride had won third round brackets yesterday.

In doubles, Leonard and Kirkbride defeated H. C. (Tommy) MacDougall and Benson, 15—3, 15—3, 18—13; and Dixon and L. F. Bishop Jr. of New York defeated D. Joseph Dexter and W. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, 15—6, 15—1, 15—6.

Rovers Win Playoff

LONDON, Jan. 17 (AP)—Blackburn Rovers today defeated Middleborough, 1 to 0, in a replay of their tie Saturday in the third round of the English Football Association Cup competition.

Matthews, Edwards In the National Shuffleboard Final

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—T. R. Matthews of Jacksonville and Greenfield, Mass., and Charles Edwards of Orlando and Chicago, advanced through the cream of Florida's 20,000 shuffleboard players here yesterday to reach the finals of the national men's open championship, which will be played today.

Matthews defeated Harold Falor of Akron, Ohio, and Orlando, in the semifinals of the annual national winter tournament yesterday, while Edwards advanced to the finals by beating Roy Bell of St. Petersburg.

In the men's closed division, for players over 45, John Van Westernberg of Grand Rapids, Mich., and St. Petersburg, will play A. W. Spink of Rochester, N. Y., and Orlando, in the finals today.

In the women's open finals, Mrs. Ted Matthews of Jacksonville plays Mrs. Eva L. Collins of Portland, Maine, and St. Petersburg. Mrs. A. W. Spink plays Mrs. B. R. Russell of Avon, Minn., and St. Petersburg, in the women's closed division finals.

Dwight K. Hubbard of Zenesville, Wis., twice national champion, was defeated in the quarterfinals yesterday morning by Falor.

El Lagarto Will Race

LAGE GEORGE, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Lake George yachtsmen heard yesterday that Commodore George Reis plans to bring out his old speedboat El Lagarto next Spring for the defense of the Gold Cup late in July. At the same time Dr. E. B. Jenks, chairman of the Gold Cup Regatta Committee of the Lake George Yacht Club, announced that the course would be shifted to the more sheltered water of Bolton Bay.

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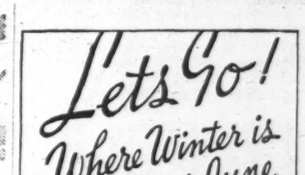

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Stock Market Traders Pay Most Attention to Specialties** • Commodity and Money Markets

Specialties Firm And Little Doing In Other Groups

Low Forward Trend Still Maintained in Quiet Stock Market

By Forrest Price

Stocks were somnolent.

The market today was a peaceful, slow-going affair.

The old stand-bys did virtually nothing.

The specialties, mostly preferred issues, held the attention of the traders.

Volume of business amounted to only 700,000 shares.

Budd Manufacturing was up more than 5 points at one time, losing part of the gain later.

Another lively stepper was Certain-Teed preferred with an advance of 3.

Fact that Radio Corporation declared a dividend today covering all accumulations on the preferred A stock amounting to $9.62½ a share sent the A stock up more than 5 points, and the B stock nearly 4. No dividends on the preferred A stock have been paid since the first quarter of 1932.

Associated Dry Goods first preferred moved up 1½, and the second preferred 5⅝. The company declared a dividend today of $3 a share on the preferred, which may have something to do with the demand for the shares.

Other outstanding strong spots were Wright Aero with a gain of 4 points, Otis Steel prior preferred up nearly 6, Universal Pipe & Radiator more than 2, and Barker Bros. preferred more than 3. Republic Iron & Steel gained 2½.

Advances of 2 points or more were recorded by a variety of inconspicuous preferred shares. Losses were few and of minor importance.

An upward trend was shown in the bond market, although price changes were not important. The improvement was shown in all groups.

Among the commodities cotton prices were inclined to ease after a slight early advance. Wheat moved up about a cent a bushel and then sagged off.

There is nothing more indicative of improving business than the increased buying power of the people. Retail sales are an index of this. The weekly business review of Dunn & Bradstreet says that the "fast pace which consumer buying is being maintained is without parallel for this time of the year."

The summary also states that "the drive of retail demand is outrunning all estimates." Also it was forecast that retailers would have the best spring season they have had in at least four years.

Much optimism is expressed at the various conventions of retailers now being held. A chain organization reports that one of its units enjoying the best business featured the highest priced merchandise.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Most financial markets were fairly cheerful today, but entirely too peaceful to suit the livelier speculative tastes.

Scattered stock specialties found favor with certain traders, although the old-line leaders were content to hold to a small fractional range.

Preferred shares, in the 10-unit class, up 1 to around 3 points, included American Type Founders, Budd Manufacturing, Mullins Manufacturing and Universal Pipe & Radiator. Several of the farm stocks found followings. Among these, up a point or so each, were Case, Deere and International Harvester. Slightly higher prices were registered by U. S. Smelting, American Smelting and American Can.

Profit-taking in General Electric brought an easier tone to this stock. Such issues as General Motors, Chrysler, Consolidated Gas, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Telephone, Loew's, Westinghouse (ex-dividend), N. Y. Central, Santa Fe and Union Pacific were virtually unchanged.

Brokers, generally, seemed to think the stock list is in a fairly sound condition. There was much less worry over possible repercussions which, it had been previously feared, might follow the Supreme Court's decision on the gold clause controversy.

Bond Market Steady

Prices generally held steady or showed minor improvement in the bond market today, while trading was inactive and many leading issues had not changed hands up to noon.

Rails, of both secondary and investment grade, were able to stage minor gains, usually confined to a half point or less. Southern Railway 4s, however, at 59 gained a full point. Others showing modest rises included Santa Fe 4s at 107⅝, Union Pacific 4s at 100¾, Nickel Plate 4½s at 61¼, St. Paul 5s at 23 and Missouri Pacific 5s at 24⅛.

Most utility obligations made a little upward progress, including American & Foreign Power 5s at 56¾, American Telephone 5s at 112½ and International Telephone 5s at 67½.

Among industrial liens able to add fractions to last night's closing levels were Armour 4½s at 102⅞, Bethlehem Steel 5s at 112¾, Texas Corp. 5s at 103⅞ and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s at 95¼.

Federal Government obligations were for the most part a shade firmer at advances of around 1-32 to 3-32, but the Federal Farm Mortgage issues were easier, as were Liberty 3½s. Foreign loans exhibited no definite trend. British 5½s were able to get up nearly a point, while Brazil and German bonds were soft.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Jan. 16 was: Receipts, $81,459,591; expenditures, $101,781,108; balance, $2,425,140,914. Customs receipts for the month, $14,140,323. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $1,986,010,839; expenditures, $3,834,801,567 (including $1,977,633,658 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $1,848,790,728. Gold assets, $8,272,742,784.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High	Low	Div. in $	Stock	Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Jan.18	Last Jan.17
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	700	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
85	70¼	5	Adams Exp pf	280	87¼	87	87	87¼
34⅛	16	2	Adams Millis	800	33	33	33	32¾
11⅝	6¾	..	Addressograph	100	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	100	5½	5½	5½	5¼
113	91¾	3	Air Reduction	300	112¾	112¾	112¾	111½
3⅜	1⅜	..	Airway Elec App	600	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
23⅞	16⅝	.60¶	Alaska-Juneau	2500	18	17⅞	17⅞	18
5¼	1½	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½
16¼	4½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx(h)	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝
160¾	115½	6	Allied Chem	400	134	134	134	134¼
130	122¼	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125	..
23⅜	10⅝	..	Allis Chalmers	1500	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16½
7⅜	2½	..	Amal Leather	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
55⅝	39	2	Amerada	600	53	52½	53	52
98	25¼	2	Am Ag Ch Del	900	55¼	54	55¼	53⅞
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	800	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	14⅝
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	200	48	47¾	47¾	48
13½	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	100	7	7	7	7
72⅞	46½	..	Am Crys Sug pf	130	62½	61⅝	61⅝	62½
122	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	190	120	120	120	119½
114¾	90¼	4¶	Am Can	1000	113¾	112¾	113½	112¼
152½	126½	7	Am Can pf	100	153	153	153	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	18⅝	17¾	18⅝	17¾
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	100	40	40	40	40
70⅝	46¼	3¶	Am Chicle	100	68	68	68	68
62½	20⅜	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	30	29	30	29
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	600	2½	2½	2½	2½
13¾	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	700	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
30	11¾	..	Am & For Pow pf	400	18	18	18	17¾
10	3	..	Am Ice	3400	4¾	4½	4½	4¾
45¼	25¼	6	Am Ice pf	900	33¾	32¾	33¾	31¾
11	4¾	..	Am International	300	6⅛	6	6	6
1½	⅜	..	Am La France	800	⅜	⅜	⅜	½
10	3¼	..	AmLa Fr pf	520	6	4½	4⅝	..
38	14¼	..	Am Locomotive	200	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	200	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
27⅝	12⅞	..	Am Metal	200	14¾	14½	14½	14¾
91	63	..	Am Metal 6%	100	80	80	80	..
12¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	600	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
26¼	9½	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	11¾	11	11½	11
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13
17⅝	10	..	Am Radiator	2400	14⅝	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
28¼	13⅛	..	Am Rolling Mill	3600	22¼	21⅜	21¾	21⅝
67	36	4	Am Safety Razor	500	70	70	70	70
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	600	5	4⅝	5	5
30	19⅝	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	23	23	23	..
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1300	35¾	35¼	35½	35½
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	400	123¾	123¾	123¾	124
109	91¾	3g	Am Sm&R 6% pf	600	111¼	110	111¼	111¼
26½	10⅞	..	Am Steel Fdries	900	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	16½
44¾	37	2¶	Am Stores	100	41½	41½	41½	41⅜
125¼	100⅛	9	Am Tel & Tel	1800	104⅞	104¼	104⅞	104¾
13	3	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	3800	6⅜	5⅝	6⅝	5½
28¾	7¾	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	1200	19⅝	17	18¼	16¾
27⅞	12¾	1	Am Wat W & E	300	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	13⅜
80	54	6	Am Wat 1pf	400	58½	58	58	..
17⅛	7	..	Am Woolen	500	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
83¾	36	..	Am Woolen pf	600	42¼	41½	42¼	41½
4¼	1	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	700	1¾	1⅜	1½	1⅜
17½	2⅞	..	Am Wr P pf (h)	300	6½	5	5½	..
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4	4	4	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2900	10⅞	10¾	10¾	10⅝
106	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	90	106	105½	106	..
7⅞	2¾	..	A P W Paper	800	3½	3	3	..
39⅞	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	37½	37½	37½	..
103	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	200	101	100¾	101	101¼
6¾	3½	..	Armour Ill	2400	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
71¼	46¼	6	Armour Ill pr pf	400	66⅞	66⅛	66½	66½
85	54	..	Armour Ill pf	100	93	93	93	..
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Contsable	1700	5⅞	5½	5½	5½
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	600	13	12⅞	13	12⅝
92	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	93	91¼	93	90½
64⅞	46	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	70	70	70	64⅜
73¾	45¼	2e	Atchison T&SF	1800	49¾	49	49⅜	49¾
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	31	30½	31	31
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	400	24⅜	24	24⅜	24
55½	35¼	2e	Atlas Powder	500	39¼	39	39¼	..
107	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	100	108	108	108	108
16¼	5½	..	Atlas Tack	100	6½	6½	6½	6⅜
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	400	25½	24⅞	25⅜	25⅜
10¾	3¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	1200	5⅜	4⅞	5⅛	4¾
			—B—					
16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	1500	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	5¾
64¾	16¼	..	Baldwin Loco pf	400	24	23	24	23½
34½	13⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	400	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
37⅜	15¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	15½	15	15	15¼
102⅞	86½	6½	Bamberger pf	10	101	101	101	101
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	50	36½	35	36½	33
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	600	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	300	13	12⅞	13	12⅞
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	300	15¾	15⅛	15¾	15¼
19⅛	12½	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	500	16	15⅞	16	16⅛
40	26	2	Best & Co	500	35¼	34¾	35¼	35
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3500	31⅜	30¾	31⅛	31¼
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	400	71⅜	71	71¾	71⅛
40	19¼	1e	Bigelow Sanford	180	24⅜	23¼	24⅜	23⅛
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	600	12⅝	12½	12½	12¼
109	88	7	*Bloomingdale pf	20	106	106	106	106
11¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	600	9¾	8⅞	9¾	8⅞
68¾	41½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	55	54¾	54¾	54¼
94	76	4¶	Bon Ami A	100	96	96	96	96
28¼	19⅞	1.60	Borden	400	24¾	24⅜	24½	24¼
38	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	1600	30¼	29¾	30	29¾
3	⅞	..	Botany A pf (h)	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
28¾	12	2	Briggs Mfg	3500	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	26⅞
44⅞	28¼	1½e	Brooklyn Man T	300	40¼	39¾	40¼	39¼
58¼	31½	4	Brooklyn Q pf	100	29	29	29	29
80½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	49¼	49	49¼	48½
10⅞	4	..	Brunswick Balke	200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	600	6⅛	6	6⅛	6
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E pf	40	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	69½
7⅜	3	..	Budd Mfg	4200	5¼	4½	4⅞	4⅜
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	720	31⅛	27⅛	30¼	26⅜
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	5400	4	3⅝	4	3½
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	200	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	30	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
19⅜	10½	.40	Burroughs Add	400	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
3⅞	¾	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
9½	2¾	..	Bush Term deb (h)	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
21	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct.	20	15	15	15	..
3¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2	2	2	1⅞
4¾	1½	..	Butterick	100	1½	1½	1½	..
32¾	13⅜	..	Byers	400	18½	18	18⅛	17½
67⅝	40	..	Byers pf	10	56½	56½	56½	55
			—C—					
44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	800	38½	38	38½	38
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	3½	3⅜	3½	3½
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	400	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15
56½	48½	3	Canada South'n	50	52	52	52	..
18⅛	10⅞	..	Canadian Pacific	2400	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
38¼	28½	2	Cannon Mills	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34⅜
39	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	30	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	3200	55¾	55	55	54½
38¾	23	1	Caterpillar Trac	1900	39½	38¾	39	38½
44⅞	17⅛	..	Celanese Corp	2900	32⅜	32	32½	32⅜
5⅞	1⅛	..	Celotex Co (h)	600	4⅜	4	4¼	4
4	1	..	Celotex vtc (h)	1400	3⅛	3	3	2⅞
22¾	6½	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	1500	25½	23	24	23
12⅜	5½	..	Century Ribbon	300	11	10⅝	11	11½
44½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	1900	41⅜	41	41	41
7¾	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	400	5⅞	5¾	5¾	..
35	17½	..	Certain-Teed pf	200	32	29¾	31	29
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	600	40¼	40	40¼	40
48⅜	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	2100	43⅜	43	43⅜	42⅞
5½	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2	2	2	2
8½	2	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	2½	2¼	2½	2⅜
13¼	3½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	400	4	3¾	4	4
15	3½	..	Chi & N'western	400	4⅜	4½	4⅝	4⅜
9⅞	3⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	600	24	24	24	23¾
6¼	1⅜	..	Chi Rk I & P (h)	400	2	2	2	..
30¾	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	500	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞	27¾
60⅜	29¼	1	Chrysler	7900	38½	37¾	38⅜	38
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	20⅜	20¼	20¼	20¼
2⅛	½	..	City Stores (h)	15200	1½	1⅜	1½	1¼
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc (h)	5300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
5⅜	2¼	..	City Stores A (h)	2600	6⅝	6	6	6
5⅛	2	..	City StoresA vtc (h)	1200	5½	5¼	5½	5⅝
21¾	8¾	.80	Clark Equipment	100	15	15	15	..
18⅛	9⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	800	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
102½	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	100	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13½
94	74	7	Collins & A pf	20	81	81	81	81
9	5	..	Colonial Bea Oil	500	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
8¾	3⅝	..	Colo F & Ir (h)	400	4½	4¼	4⅜	4⅛
32	10½	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	30	22¼	22	22¼	22½
19¼	6⅝	..	Columbia Gas	1600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
78¾	52	6	Columbia G pf A	100	57½	57½	57½	..
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	500	69½	69½	69½	69⅜
40¼	18⅝	2	Comm Credit	1600	41¾	41½	41½	41½
110	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	110	110	110	110
30⅛	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	50	30	30	30	..
61	35¾	2¶	Comm Inv Tr	900	59¾	59½	59¾	59
36¾	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	3900	22¼	21¾	22¼	21⅞
3¾	1	..	Comm & So	2700	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
52¾	21½	6	Com & S 6pf	500	33	31½	32¼	31¼
35⅜	22	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	600	33¼	32¼	33¼	32⅛
61	32	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	37	37	37	..
6¼	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	900	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
20⅜	10⅜	2m	Consol Film I pf	800	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜
47⅜	18½	1	Consol Gas	4100	20½	20⅛	20¼	20½
85	71	5	Consol Gas pf	200	80½	80	80½	80
4⅜	1½	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¼	2	2	2⅛
14¼	7¼	.42e	Consol Oil	1600	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	7¾
2⅛	½	..	Consol Textile	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
13¾	6⅛	..	Container A	1900	13⅜	12¼	13	12¼
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1700	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4½
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1	1	1	⅞
64½	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	1100	64¾	64¼	64½	64½
36¼	23⅜	1.20¶	Cont Insurance	900	33⅜	33	33⅜	33
2⅜	¾	..	Cont Motors	1600	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
22¾	15¾	.50e	Cont Oil	1100	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	17½
51	40	3	Corn Exchange	10	45¾	45¾	45¾	..
84½	55½	3	Corn Products	600	65⅞	64⅜	64⅞	64¾
150½	135	7	Corn Prod pf	200	150⅝	150½	150⅝	..
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
36¼	28	2	Cream of Wheat	600	36½	35⅞	36½	35⅞
36¼	18¾	1m	Crown Cork & S	200	24⅝	24	24⅝	..
44¼	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	44½	44½	44½	44¼
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	300	22¼	21¾	22¼	21⅜
3⅛	⅞	..	Cuba Co	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1100	6	5¾	6	6
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	300	20½	20¼	20½	20
95¾	43½	7	Curtis Pub pf	600	96	95¾	96	95¼
5¼	2⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	1200	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2¾
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	600	9⅛	8¾	8¾	8¼
21⅛	11	..	Cutler Hammer	600	19¼	19	19¼	18½
			—D—					
34⅝	10⅛	..	Deere & Co	3100	28¼	27	28⅛	26⅝
19¼	10¾	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	19⅞	19⅜	19¾	19⅛
33¾	14	..	Del Lack & W	1100	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	16¼
55¼	29	1¼¶	Devoe & Ray A	300	48¼	48	48	..
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	400	27⅜	27	27⅜	27⅛
46¼	32	2¶	Dome Mines	1500	36⅝	36	36½	36¼
23	11	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
28½	14¾	..	Douglas A	2500	23⅜	22⅝	23	22½
11⅞	5	..	Dresser B	100	7	7	7	..
103⅞	80	2.60	du Pont de Nem	1400	94½	93½	94⅛	94
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	107	107	107	107
			—E—					
12⅜	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	7	6⅝	6¾	6⅝
116½	79	4¶	Eastman Kodak	200	114	113	114	112½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	143¼	143¼	143¼	..
22½	12⅛	1	Eaton Mfg	400	17⅝	17⅛	17½	17¼
31⅜	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1000	26	25¼	26	25½
110	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	140	108	107½	108	108
7½	3	..	Elec Boat	400	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
9⅜	2¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	300	2⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
19⅜	6	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
21	6⅝	..	Elec Pow & L pf	200	7½	7⅜	7½	..
52	34	2.25	Elec Sto Battery	200	48	47⅝	48	47½
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	800	16¼	15¾	16¼	15⅛
25½	13	..	Engineers PS 6pf	300	17¾	17	17¾	..
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	..
10⅜	5	..	Equitable Off Blg	200	5	5	5	5
24⅞	9⅞	..	Erie RR	300	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11¼
28¼	14⅜	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	14	14	14	14
14⅜	7	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
27¼	9	.50	Evans Products	400	20½	20	20⅜	19⅜
10½	3	..	Exchange Buffet	440	5	4¼	4¾	..
			—F—					
2⅞	1	..	Fairbanks Co	640	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
12½	3¾	..	Fairbanks pf	580	9⅜	8¼	8⅞	8¼
18¾	7	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	19¼	18½	19	19
8⅝	2⅞	..	Fed Motor Tr	200	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½
4	1	..	Fed Water Serv	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
31	20	.60¶	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	19½	19½	19½	..
25¼	13⅛	.40	Firestone T&R	200	17¼	17¼	17¼	16⅞
92¼	71	6	Firestn T&R pf A	200	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	93⅛
69¼	53	2½	First Nat Stores	800	50⅝	49¼	50⅜	50½
17⅝	2	..	Follansbee B(h)	700	6	5¾	6	5¾
22	8½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	15½
80	55	..	Foster-Wheel pf	10	73½	73	73	..
27½	17½	.85e	Fourth Nat Inv	300	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
17½	8¼	..	Fox Film A	600	11½	11	11¼	11⅛
50⅝	21½	2	Freeport Texas	500	24¾	24½	24½	..
			—G—					
4⅝	1⅛	..	Gabriel Snub A	200	2	2	2	..
11⅛	5⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	200	7	7	7	7⅛
43⅝	30	1¾	Gen Am Trans	100	37	37	37	37
23½	12	..	Gen Asphalt	300	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
14⅝	6½	.65e	Gen Baking	400	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
10⅛	5	..	Gen Bronze	400	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
12	4¼	..	Gen Cable A	200	6¼	6⅛	6¼	..
25¼	16⅞	.60	Gen Electric	22200	23¼	22⅞	23	23¼
12⅝	11	.60	Gen Elec Sp	500	11	11	11	11
36⅞	28	1.80	Gen Foods	1000	34	33⅝	34	33⅞
19	6¼	..	Gen G & E cv pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
64½	31	3	Gen Mills	400	61	60⅜	61	60¼
42	24⅜	1	Gen Motors	10000	32	31⅜	31¾	31¼
109	89⅜	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	..
25½	10⅛	.60¶	Gen Print Ink	30	21	20⅜	20⅜	..
3⅜	1	..	Gen Realty	500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
23⅜	10⅛	..	Gen Refractories	200	18	18	18	..
20	10	..	Gen Refract ct	500	17⅜	17¼	17½	17
48½	17⅜	..	Gen Steel Cas pf	300	25	25	25	..
14⅞	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	600	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
72	47	5	Gillette S R pf	400	73¼	72½	73¼	72¼
28⅜	15⅝	1¶	Glidden	500	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	24
107½	83	7	Glidden ppf	30	106	105½	105½	..
9⅛	3⅜	..	Gobel Adolph)	300	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
23	16	1.20	Gold Dust	500	16½	16⅜	16½	16½
120	98½	6	Gold Dust pf	200	115	115	115	116
18	8	..	Goodrich	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅜
62¾	35½	..	Goodrich pf	100	49¾	49¾	49⅝	48
41⅜	18½	..	Goodyear	2000	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	22¾
4½	1½	..	Graham Paige	300	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8⅜	4	..	Grand Union	300	4½	4½	4½	4¼
40	23	3	Grand Un pf	400	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	..
31⅛	21	1	Granite City Stl	200	23	23	23	..
32½	12¼	..	Great Nor pf	2000	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14¼
15⅝	8½	.50	Great Nor Ore	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
35⅝	25	2.40	Great West Sug	500	27½	27⅛	27½	27
3½	¾	..	Guantanamo Sug	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
			—H—					
31	27	1¾	Hack W pf A	30	30½	30	30	30½
8½	3½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
63½	25¼	..	Hahn D S pf	100	60	59¼	60	58½
9¾	3½	..	Hall Printing	200	7	6⅞	6⅞	..
101¾	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	103	103	103	103
24¾	13	.50	Harbison Walker	600	18½	17½	18½	16¾
100	87	6	Harbison W pf	30	101½	101	101	..
6¾	1¼	..	Hayes Body	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
96⅞	74	5	Hazel Atlas	100	87	87	87	87
81⅝	59	3¶	Hercules Powder	300	77	76¾	77	75⅛
125¾	111	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	124	124	124	..
10¼	4¾	..	Holland Furnace	[illegible]	8¼	8	8¼	8
13	5¾	.50b	Hollander	100	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
34	11	2.50m	Houdaille Her A	1000	34¼	34	34	34½
8⅞	2⅜	..	Houdaille Her B	4000	8⅛	8	8	8
57¼	35½	3	Howe Sound	500	45⅝	45¼	45⅝	45½
26¼	9	..	Hud & Man pf	400	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	..
24½	6⅛	..	Hudson Motor	300	10¾	10⅝	10¾	10½
7¼	2⅞	..	Hupp Motors	400	3⅛	3	3⅛	2⅞
			—I—					
38⅞	13⅜	..	Ill Central	400	15	14¾	14⅞	14½
32	19⅜	1.68	Indus Rayon	2100	31¾	31¼	31⅝	31½
54¼	34¼	.50e	Inland Steel	500	53⅝	52½	53½	52¼
4⅜	2⅛	.10	Insuranshare Md	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
17½	5½	..	Interboro R T (h)	400	14	14	14	14
11¼	4	..	Interlake Iron	500	6⅛	6	6	6
6⅛	2	..	Int Agr Corp	200	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
37¼	15	..	Int Agr ppf	100	35½	35½	35½	..
164	131	6	Int Business M	100	150	150	150	152
12¼	4½	.20	Int Carriers	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
37¾	18⅜	.25e	Int Cement	600	29	28½	28⅞	29
46⅞	23¼	.60	Int Harvester	1900	40½	39¼	40⅜	39
137	110	7	Int Harvester pf	100	136	136	136	135¾
9⅝	2⅛	..	Int Hydroelev	700	2½	2½	2½	2½
29¼	21	.60	Int Nickel	2200	23	22¾	23	22¾
2¾	⅜	..	Int Pap&Pow C	1500	1	1	1	⅞
24⅞	8½	..	Int Pap&P pf	500	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10
25½	9	.50e	Int Print Ink	500	21½	21½	21½	..
100	66	*6	Int Pr Ink pf	110	99¾	99	99	99¾
22¾	7⅜	..	Int Rys C A pf	30	17¼	16¾	17¼	17
50⅜	38	2	Int Shoe	100	44	44	44	44
17¾	7½	..	Int Tel & Tel	2100	9⅛	9	9⅛	9⅛
16⅜	3½	..	Interstate Dept S.	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½
36	24¾	4	Island Crk Coal	100	35	35	35	..
			—J—					
66⅜	39	..	Johns Manville	700	52⅝	52	52⅝	52
77	45	..	Jones & L'lin pf	40	63¼	62½	63¼	61⅝
			—K—					
10⅜	6	.40	Kaufmann D St	300	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	..
18½	13⅞	.50e	Kayser (J) & Co	800	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	15¾
4½	1	..	Kelly-Springfield	11600	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
20	5	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	2200	13¼	12¼	12½	11½
10	3	..	Kelsey Hayes W A	100	7	7	7	7
7½	2⅜	..	Kelsey Hayes W B	100	4	4	4	..
21¼	11⅛	.50¶	Kelvinator Corp	2300	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17¼
23⅛	16	.60	Kennecott Cop	2500	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16½
41	13½	..	Kinney pf	10	33½	33½	33½	..
22¾	13⅜	1	Kresge	2300	20½	20¼	20⅜	20½
114	101	7	Kresge pf	10	108	108	108	..
33⅝	23½	1.60	Kroger Groc & B	900	27¼	26⅞	26⅞	27
			—L—					
14½	7	.50	Lee Rubber	100	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
20	11	..	Lehigh Port Cem	200	16¼	16	16¼	..
16⅜	5	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
21¼	9½	..	Lehigh Val RR	200	9¾	9½	9½	9¾
78	64¼	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	70⅝	70½	70⅝	69½
43⅞	22½	1.20	Libbey-Owens-F	2200	31	30⅝	31	30½
24	17¼	1.60	Life Saver	200	22	22	22	21⅞
35⅜	16⅛	1¶	Liquid Carbonic	400	28½	28¼	28½	27¾
37	20⅜	1	Loew's Inc	1800	32¾	31⅞	32⅜	32¼
105	72	6½	Loews pf	200	103	103	103	102½
21	12	1½	Louisville G&E A	300	13½	13½	13½	13¼
19½	8¼	..	Ludlum Steel	500	17¼	16¾	17¼	16¾
97	60	6½	Ludlum Stl cv pf	200	97½	97¼	97½	..
			—M—					
41¾	22	1	Mack Trucks	800	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	26¼
62⅛	35¼	2	Macy (RH) & Co	300	40	40	40	40
23¼	15½	2	Magma Copper	200	19½	19¼	19½	19½
33⅜	7⅜	..	Mallinson pf	20	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	..
29⅜	10¾	..	Man Elv mg (h)	300	18⅞	18¼	18¼	18⅞
5⅜	4⅛	..	Marancha Corp	1800	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅜
9	5½	.40	Marine Mid	1200	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
32	17	2	Marlin-Rockwell	100	24	24	24	23⅞
19⅝	8⅜	..	Marshall Field	800	10¼	10	10	10⅛
12⅜	4	..	Martin Parry	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
40⅜	23½	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	800	29½	29	29½	29¼
45⅜	30	1.60	May Dept Stores	500	42½	42	42½	42¼
8¾	4⅛	..	Maytag	300	5	5⅞	6	5¾
36	10	3	Maytag pf ww	200	34	34	34	34⅝
12½	1⅛	..	McCrory Sto (h)	800	12	11¾	12	12
12⅜	1¼	..	McCrory B (h)	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅞
50½	38½	2	McIntyre Porcu	1200	38⅜	38¼	38⅜	38½
95	79	4	McKeesport Tin	500	95	94¼	95	93½
17⅛	1	..	McLellan Sto (h)	1000	13⅜	13	13	13¼
42	26	2¶	Melville Shoe	700	42¼	41¼	42¼	42
25¾	20⅛	1½	Mesta Mach	800	25⅜	25	25	25
14¾	9⅛	.50e	Mid-Cont Pet	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
21⅞	6½	..	Midland Steel	300	12¾	12¼	12¾	12
85¼	44	4	Midland Stl pf	10	65½	65½	65½	63
5⅞	1⅛	..	Min Moline	2000	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	4⅞
41	15½	..	Min Moline pf	400	36	35	36	35
1⅜	¼	..	Min & StL (h)	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼
14⅞	4⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	500	5½	5¼	5⅛	5½
34⅜	12	..	Mo K&T pf	800	12	11¾	11⅞	11⅞
22⅜	12½	.25b	Mohawk Carpet	300	15½	15	15½	15
61⅝	39	1	Monsanto Chem	500	58	57½	58	57¾
35⅝	20	..	Montgom Ward	4900	28	27⅝	27⅞	28
63¼	37	3.60	Morrell & Co	200	63	62	62	62
1⅜	⅜	..	Mother Lade	600	½	½	½	½
16½	6⅜	..	Motor Wheel	500	10	9⅞	10	9⅞
15⅝	5¼	..	Mullins Mfg	400	10	9½	9¾	9
46	12½	..	Mullins pf	490	45¼	43½	45	43
11⅝	3⅞	..	Murray Body	1600	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¼
			—N—					
32¼	12⅝	1	Nash Motors	1000	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛	17
8⅞	3⅛	..	Nat Acme	400	6¼	6	6¼	..
13¼	5¼	..	Natl Avia Corp	100	8	8	8	..
12¾	3¼	..	Nat Bel H pf (h)	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
49½	25⅜	2	Nat Biscuit	3200	28¾	28¼	28¼	28
148½	131	7	Nat Biscuit pf	200	145¼	144¾	145¼	..
23⅝	12	.50	Nat Cash Reg	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16⅜
18⅜	13	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	800	16⅝	16¼	16½	16¼
3⅞	1	..	Nat Dept Stores (h)	17500	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
28⅛	5	..	Nat Dept S pf (h)	4320	32¼	30¼	32	31¾
32⅞	16½	1§	Nat Enam & St	100	27½	27½	27½	28
170	135	5	Nat Lead	100	145	145	145	..
146½	122	7	Nat Lead pf A	100	150	150	150	..
121½	100½	6	Nat Lead pf B	110	124	123	124	123
15½	6⅝	.80	Nat Pow & Lt	100	7	7	7	7
58¼	34½	*1	Nat Steel	1400	49¼	48½	49	48¼
21⅝	10	..	Nat Supply	100	12¼	12¼	12¼	..
60	33½	..	Nat Supply pf	30	44	43	43½	..
18¾	9	.60	Nat Tea	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
30¼	8½	..	Neisner Bros	100	23½	23½	23½	23⅜
13	5½	..	Newport Indus	600	6⅞	6¾	6¾	..
45¼	18⅜	..	NY Central	4200	18¾	18½	18⅝	18⅜
26⅞	9	..	NY Chi & StL	100	10	10	10	..
43¼	16	..	NY C & StL pf	800	20¾	20½	20¾	20
1¼	⅜	..	NY Investors (h)	200	½	½	½	½
24⅛	6	..	NY NH & H	1300	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	6⅞
37⅝	10½	..	NY NH & H pf	200	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11½
22⅞	9½	.40	NY Shipbldg	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅛
45⅞	30¼	2e	Noranda M	1200	33⅛	32¼	33⅛	32¼
100½	82	4	Norfolk & W pf	50	100½	100½	100½	..
25¼	10¼	1	North America	400	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅞
8⅜	2⅝	..	No Am Aviation	900	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3⅝
74½	47½	6	No Am Edison pf	300	60⅜	59	60⅜	..
36¼	14½	..	Northern Pacific	1400	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
43	33	3	Northwestern Tel	90	36⅜	35⅞	36	36
4½	1⅝	..	Norwalk Tire	100	2	2	2	2⅛
			—O—					
15⅞	8½	.45e	Ohio Oil	800	10⅛	10	10⅛	9¾
7	2	..	Oliver Farm Eq	300	4	3⅝	4	3⅝
27⅜	9	..	Oliver F E pf	600	23¼	22½	22½	..
6⅜	3⅝	..	Omnibus	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
14⅝	5⅛	..	Oppenheim Col	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
19⅜	12½	.60	Otis Elevator	200	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14¼
108	92	6	Otis Elev pf	110	107	107	107	..
8	3⅝	..	Otis Steel	4300	6½	5½	6	5½
25	9	..	Otis Steel ppf	300	29½	25	28	23¾
94	60	4	Owens Ill Glass	600	86¾	86½	86¾	87
			—P—					
11¼	3½	..	Pacific Coast 1pf	10	5	5	5	..
23½	12⅜	1.50	Pacific Gas&El	600	14	13⅞	14	14
34	19	.50e	Pacific Mills	300	19⅜	19¼	19¼	19½
85½	69	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	110	71¾	71½	71¾	71½
9⅜	5½	.40e	Pac W Oil Corp	100	7½	7½	7½	..
6⅝	2¾	..	Packard Motor	4600	5	4⅞	5	5
2½	⅝	..	Panhandle P & R	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5½	1¾	..	Param P ctfs (h)	3800	3⅝	3¼	3½	3¼
6⅞	2½	..	Park Utah	600	3⅛	3	3	3
2	½	..	Parmalee Trans	200	1	1	1	..
4¼	½	..	Pathe Exchange	1200	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅞	1	..	Peerless Motor	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
67	44⅝	3	Penick & Ford	200	66½	66½	66½	66½
7⅜	2⅞	..	Penn Dixie Cem	100	4½	4½	4½	..
74¼	51½	1.20	Penney (JC)	800	72½	71⅝	71¾	71¾
39⅛	20⅛	1e	Pensylvania RR	1400	22½	22	22	22¼
43⅝	19¼	..	Peoples GasLt&C	200	22½	21¾	22½	22
14¼	8¼	.50e	Petroleum	600	8⅝	8½	8½	8½
18⅞	13¼	.75e	Phelps Dodge	200	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅝
36¼	24¼	3	Phila Co 6%	200	27½	27½	27½	28
6⅜	3¼	..	Phila & Reading	200	4¼	4	4	4
20⅞	13⅜	1	Phillips Pet	200	14½	14¾	14¾	14½
6⅛	¾	..	Pierce-Arrow (h)	3800	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜
11⅜	4½	..	Pitts Screw&Bolt	200	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
43	15¼	..	Pitts Steel pf	20	34½	32	32	32
3	1⅛	..	Pitts United	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..
59⅞	25⅝	..	Pitts United pf	10	33½	33½	33½	..
16¾	7¼	.75j	Plymouth Oil	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	..
14⅞	6	..	Poor & Co B	200	10⅜	10¼	10¼	9¾
29⅜	10⅛	..	Postal Tel pf	200	14¾	14¼	14¼	14¼
5½	1¼	..	Pressed Stl C (h)	100	2	2	2	2
44⅜	33⅛	1.50	Procter & Gam	600	44⅞	44	44⅞	43½
45	25	2.80	Public Service	900	26⅜	26	26⅜	26
84	67	5	Pub Serv 5%	200	70¼	70	70¼	69½
54⅜	35⅛	3	Pullman	1000	49¾	49	49⅜	48¾
14⅞	6⅛	..	Pure Oil	300	7	7	7	6⅞
14¾	8⅜	1	Purity Bakeries	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
			—R—					
9⅞	4½	..	Radio Corp Amer	4400	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	5
56⅛	23¼	..	Radio pf A	2800	59⅜	54⅝	59⅜	54¼
46	15	..	Radio pf B	6200	42½	38⅛	41⅞	38⅛
4¼	1½	..	Radio-K-O (h)	1000	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2⅛
23	14½	1	Raybestos Man	100	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..
39½	29⅞	2	Reading 2pf	100	36	36	36	..
13⅜	6	..	Remington Rand	300	9⅜	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
71	32⅜	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	73	73	73	73
5½	2	..	Reo Motors	600	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
25¾	10½	..	Republic I & S	1500	14⅝	14	14⅜	13⅞
67⅛	33⅛	..	Repub I&S pf	2200	46	43	46	43
43	29½	..	Repub I&S pf ctfs	100	43½	43½	43½	..
27¾	15½	1	Reynolds Metal	300	23⅜	23	23⅜	23
16	6½	.40	Reynolds Spring	600	13	12⅝	12½	13¼
33⅛	20⅞	..	Roan Antip CM	300	25	24⅝	24⅝	..
			—S—					
57	38¼	3	Safeway Stores	200	42½	42½	42½	43
108	84¾	6	Safeway S 6%	10	108¾	108¾	108¾	..
27⅛	15¼	.30e	St Joseph Lead	200	15⅜	15½	15⅜	15½
6⅛	1½	..	StL & SF pf (h)	100	2	2	2	2⅛
60⅝	41	1.70	Scott Paper	100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	..
2	⅛	..	Seabd Air L (h)	200	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
38⅜	20⅜	.60¶	Seaboard Oil	200	23	22⅜	22⅜	22¼
5⅝	2½	..	Seagrave	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
51¼	31	..	Sears Roebuck	3000	36⅞	36⅛	36¼	36⅝
4¼	1½	..	Second Nat Inv	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
52	32	2n	Sec Nat Inv pf	30	46½	46½	46½	47¼
9	4⅝	..	Servel Inc	9000	8⅞	8⅜	8¾	8⅝
13¼	5⅛	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	1300	12⅜	11¾	12⅜	12
13⅞	6⅜	.25	Shattuck (FG)	400	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	8½
11½	6	..	Shell Union Oil	500	7	6¾	6¾	6¾
89	57	..	Shell Un Oil pf	400	71	70	70	70
24⅛	8⅛	..	Simmons	300	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
17⅛	7¼	1	Simms Petroleum	400	17	17	17	16⅞
11½	6	..	Skelly Oil	100	6½	6½	6½	..
42	19	..	Sloss Shef pf	30	31½	30¾	31½	30
19¾	6¾	..	Snider Packing	300	18⅛	18	18⅛	17⅞
19⅞	12½	.60	Socony Vacuum	3000	14⅛	13⅞	14	14
22⅛	10⅛	1.50	So Calif Edison	100	12	12	12	12¼
33¼	14⅞	..	Southern Pacific	1000	16½	15⅞	16	16⅛
36⅜	11½	..	Southern Ry	400	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
41¼	14	..	Southern Ry pf	200	17½	17¼	17½	16¾
66	30	..	Spang Chal pf	20	65	64	65	..
7⅜	2	..	Spear & Co	30	5½	5½	5½	..
8	2⅞	..	Sparks Withing	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4¾
33⅛	15¾	1.60	Spencer Kellogg	100	33½	33½	33½	33¼
11⅜	5⅝	.25	Sperry Corp	3900	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
41¼	21¾	3	Spicer pf	70	38½	38⅜	38½	38½
76⅜	19	..	Spieg May Stern	2400	78	76	77¼	77⅝
25¼	17¼	1	Stand Brands	3000	18¼	18	18¼	17⅞
127	121¼	7	Stand Brands pf	10	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	..
17	3⅝	..	Stand Gas & El	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
17	4⅝	..	Stand G&E pf	600	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	..
33	10¾	1.80	Stand G&E 6%	100	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
42⅞	26½	1	Stand Oil Calif	700	30½	30⅛	30½	30⅜
114	96½	5	Stand Oil Ex pf	100	113	113	113	..
32⅜	23¼	1	Stand Oil Ind	900	24⅜	24⅝	24⅝	24⅜
41	26	2	Stand Oil Kan	300	30⅛	30	30	..
50⅛	39¼	1	Stand Oil NJ	200	41⅞	41⅝	41¾	41⅞
3	1¼	..	Sterling Secur	400	1⅞	1⅜	1⅞	..
10⅝	4½	..	Stewart Warner	700	8	7⅞	8	8⅛
13¼	3⅞	..	Stone & Webster	300	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
9¼	1⅞	..	Studebaker (h)	7900	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
47	10	..	Studebaker pf (h)	200	15¾	15½	15¾	15½
118	100	6	Sun Oil pf	50	117	117	117	..
15¾	4⅝	..	Superior Steel	300	8⅛	8	8⅛	7⅜
			—T—					
15¼	7½	1	Telautograph	100	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	..
29⅜	19⅜	1	Texas Corp	700	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞
43¼	30	2	Texas Gulf Sul	400	34½	34	34½	34½
6½	2½	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1400	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	3½
12	6¾	..	Texas & P Land	4200	10⅛	9⅞	10	10⅛
18	8	.25e	Thatcher Mfg	2000	17⅛	16⅛	17	15⅞
52⅛	39	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	400	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	..
83	50	3¼g	The Fair pf	20	70	70	70	..
8¼	4	..	Third Ave Ry	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
11	4⅞	.50	Thompson	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
20¼	10	..	Thompson Prod	1700	16⅜	15½	15¾	15½
14⅜	8	..	Tide Water Asso	800	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
87	64½	8½n	Tide W Asso pf	100	85¾	85¾	85¾	..
8½	3⅞	..	Timken-Detroit	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
41	24	1	Timken Roller	700	35	34	34½	34½
8½	5⅛	.25b	Transamerica	600	5½	5⅜	5½	5½
6¾	3	..	Tri Continental	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
5½	1⅝	..	Truax Traer Coal	200	4¼	4⅛	4¼	..
9⅝	3⅜	..	Truscon Steel	900	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	..
8½	1⅜	..	Twin City R T	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅞
39	6	..	Twin City RT pf	50	20	19½	19½	..
			—U—					
4	1	..	Ulen & Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
128⅞	102	7	Underwd pf	80	127	127	127	..
60⅞	39¼	4	Union Bag & P	100	47½	47½	47½	48
50⅞	35⅞	1.40	Union Carbide	2400	45½	44¾	45⅜	45¼
20½	11½	1	Union Oil Calif	100	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15½
133⅞	90	6	Union Pacific	1100	104⅞	104¼	104¾	105
89	71¾	4	Union Pacific pf	500	86	86	86	..
25¾	15⅝	1.20	Union Tank Car	400	25½	25	25½	..
15⅛	8⅛	..	United Aircraft	6200	14½	13⅞	14½	13⅝
6½	3¼	..	United Airlines	12700	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	5¾
29¼	21¼	1.60	United Biscuit	400	25	25	25	25
120	107	7	United Bisc pf	10	113	113	113	..
50⅜	35	2.40	United Carbon	400	48	47½	48	47½
8⅞	2⅛	..	United Corp	1800	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
37⅞	21¼	3	United Corp pf	1000	25½	25	25⅜	25⅜
10⅞	3⅜	..	United Dyewood	400	6½	6½	6½	..
7¼	3⅛	..	United El Coal	500	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
77	59	3	United Fruit	700	74¼	74	74¼	74½
20¼	11½	1.20	United Gas Im	1600	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	12¼
51¼	34¼	1	US Gypsum	100	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	49
64⅜	32	..	US Indus Alco	400	39⅝	39	39⅜	39¼
11⅞	5⅛	..	US Leather	100	6	6	6	..
19⅜	7	..	US Leather A	500	10½	10¼	10½	10
33	15½	.50	US Pipe & Fdry	700	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19
12⅜	4	..	US Realty	1900	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	5⅜
24	11	..	US Rubber	900	15⅜	15	15⅜	14½
61¼	24⅛	..	US Rubber 1pf	1200	38⅝	37⅝	38	37⅝
141	96⅝	9e	US Smelt R&M	1700	111	110	110½	101½
65½	54⅞	3.50	US Smelt pf	400	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
59⅞	39⅜	..	US Steel	6500	38	37¼	37⅜	37⅜
99½	61¼	2	US Steel pf	200	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
3	⅞	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	3200	2⅛	1¾	1¾	1⅞
24	4⅛	..	Univ P&R pf	280	16⅛	14¼	15⅜	14
5⅜	1½	..	Utilities P&Lt A	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
			—V—					
1⅞	¾	..	Vadisco Sales	200	1	1	1	1
31¾	14	..	Vanadium	800	19¾	19¼	19½	18⅞
5⅜	1⅞	..	Va-Caro Chem	700	4⅜	4	4	4¼
26	10	..	Va-C Chem 6%	600	23⅛	22½	23	23
80	65	6	Va El & Pow pf	110	74¾	74½	74¾	73⅞
82	52	4b	Vulcan Detin	20	74	74	74	73
			—W—					
4⅛	1⅜	..	Wabash RR (h)	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	..
8⅝	2⅜	..	Wabash pf A (h)	100	3	3	3	..
6½	1¾	..	Wabash pf B (h)	40	2	2	2	..
8⅞	4	.20t	Waldorf System	100	7	7	7	..
6⅜	2¼	..	Walworth	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅝
8¼	2¾	..	Warner Bros A	700	4⅛	4	4	4
3⅞	1	..	Warner Quinlan	1100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13⅜	3¼	..	Warren Bros	200	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
31	13½	2	Warren F & P	900	27	26½	27	26
2¼	¾	..	Wells Fargo Exp	100	1	1	1	..
35⅜	15¾	.50¶	Wesson Oil	4700	34½	33	34½	33
74¾	52½	4	Wesson Oil pf	1500	75	74⅜	75	74½
68½	45	6	W Penn El pf	20	51½	50½	50½	51½
105	78¾	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	99¼	99¼	99¼	..
110⅝	89½	7	W Penn Pw 7%	20	105	105	105	104½
6¼	1¾	..	Westn Dairy P A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
2½	½	..	Westn Dairy P B	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
8½	2⅝	..	Westn Pacific	500	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	..
66⅞	29½	..	Westn Union	1100	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	31
36	15⅞	.50	Westing Air Br	1400	24¾	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
47¼	2⅞	..	*Westing Elec	6900	38¼	37½	38⅛	38⅞
15½	6	..	Weston El Instru	700	13½	12¾	13½	12½
27¼	14⅞	.40	Westvaco Chlor	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
29	11½	..	Wheleing Steel	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
57	34	..	Wheeling Stl pf	100	52½	52½	52½	50
3⅞	1½	..	White Sew M	1700	2¼	2	2	..
11¼	5	..	White Sew M pf	800	7½	6⅞	7½	..
9	4¾	..	Wilson & Co	400	6	5¾	6	..
32⅜	12¼	..	Wilson & Co A	1500	27⅜	26¾	27⅛	26¾
105	53	7m	Wilson & Co pf	200	95	95	95	94½
55¼	41¼	2.40	Woolworth	1700	52¾	52⅜	52¾	52¼
52	31½	..	Wor Pump A pf	20	40	40	40	39
75	16⅞	..	Wright Aero	90	52	50	52	48
76	54½	3¶	Wrigley	100	76	76	76	76
			—Y—Z—					
22½	14	.60	Yale & Towne	100	21½	21½	21½	22
7¼	2¾	..	Yellow Truck	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
33¾	12⅜	..	Youngstown	1400	19⅝	19	19⅜	19¼
59¾	34	..	Youngstown pf	100	49½	49½	49½	..

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g Accumulated dividends paid this year. h Reported in receivership. j Plus 4% in stock. k Optional cash or stock. wi When issued. l Plus 3% in stock. m Accumulated dividends paid last year.

British Columbia's Industries Improve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The primary industries of British Columbia produced about $140,000,000 in 1934, according to preliminary figures prepared by the Provincial Government. Of this total, lumber products reached $45,000,000; minerals and metals, $41,000,000; agricultural products, $39,000,000; and fisheries, $15,000,000. This is a substantial increase over the total of $120,000,000 for 1933. In that year lumber products were worth $39,000,000; agricultural products, $36,000,000; minerals, $32,000,000; and fish products, $12,000,000.

Improvement is noted in each of the four great basic industries. At the same time the Government announced that midwinter unemployment relief rolls had declined by 13 per cent between 1933 and 1934. New car licenses increased 50 per cent in the year.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
May	.97½	.98	.97	.97½	+ ½
July	.88⅞	.89¼	.88¼	.88½	
September	.86¾	.87¼	.86⅜	.86⅝	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	.86⅞	.87	.86¼	.86½	+ ⅛
July	.81⅞	.82⅜	.81⅝	.82	+ ⅜
September	.78⅛	.78½	.77¾	.78	+ ¼
Oats					
May	.52¼	.52½	.52⅛	.52¼	+ ⅛
July	.45½	.45½	.45	.45	+ ⅛
September	.42¼	.42⅝	.42¼	.42½	

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
May	.83⅛	.82½	.82¾	+ ⅜
July	.82⅞	.82⅜	.82½	+ ¼

Cotton Prices Easy

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Slight opening advances on foreign buying met realizing and liquidation in cotton today. With the first influences of the prospective reduction in next year's crop under the Bankhead quota of 10,500,000 bales of 500 pounds net weight apparently worn off, traders were inclined to resume their waiting attitude pending announcement of the gold clause decision. March contracts sold from 12.59 to 12.46, carrying the general market off to net losses of about 6 to 9 points, but later recovered to 12.50 on trade and foreign buying. The general market at around 2 p. m. was ruling about 2 to 5 points net lower.

American Mutual Insurance

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—An increase of over 40 per cent in insurance written by the American Mutual Liability Insurance Company during 1934, as compared with 1933, was reported by C. E. Hodges Jr., vice-president, at a meeting of the company's board of directors.

Minneapolis Gas Light Bonds

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Private sale of first mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of Minneapolis Gas Light Company is announced by F. W. Seymour, president. Proceeds will be used to defray in part the cost of adapting the system for the distribution of a mixture of manufactured and natural gas.

Argentine 1909 5 P. C. Loan

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Government of the Argentine Nation has notified holders of its 5 per cent loan of 1909 that it will redeem at 100 per cent of par value on March 1, all of the bonds then outstanding.

Coal Used by Railroads

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Class 1 railroads in the United States used 5,713,302 tons of coal in yard switching and transportation train service during November, according to the National Coal Association.

Budd Manufacturing Company

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange has received notice from the Edward G. Budd Manufacturing Company of a proposed increase in authorized common stock from 1,100,000 shares to 1,700,000 shares.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 8 higher.

	High	Low	Last
May	77.4	77.0	77.0
Jan.	77.4	77.0	77.0B

B—Bid.

Texas Group Pleads For Laws to Curb Natural Gas Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Unless activities of the casinghead gasoline "stripping" plants in the Texas Panhandle are curbed by legislation, the whole Panhandle oil and gas field will be destroyed in a relatively short time, the Panhandle Conservation Association has charged in its appeal to the Texas Legislature for adequate natural gas conservation laws.

It was pointed out by C. W. Weymouth, vice-president of the association, that approximately 1,069,838 cubic feet of gas is being wasted daily, or the equivalent of daily domestic and commercial consumption of the fuel in the United States.

Not only do the "stripping" plants drain the gas from under wide areas of land, far beyond the areas covered by their respective leases, but they discard 97 per cent of the heating value of the gas to obtain the other 3 per cent in the form of natural gasoline, it was charged.

Owners of casinghead gasoline plants are preparing to oppose any attempt to restrict their operations, claiming that processing gas for its gasoline contents, although it involves the waste of the residue gas, is the only way to prevent gas pipeline companies from confiscating the fuel by means of underground drainage.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; specialties in demand.

Bonds: Improved; rails advance.

Curb: Narrow; metals higher.

Foreign exchanges: Firm; gold currencies stiffen.

Cotton: Lower; liquidation; local and commission house selling.

Sugar: Steady; selling by producing interests.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher; severe cold predicted.

Corn: Firm; sympathy with wheat.

Cattle: About steady; good grades scarce.

Hogs: Mostly steady; spots 5 to 10 off; top $7.50.

Foreign

London—Trading on the stock exchange was cheerful today. A general improvement took place early, especially in gilt-edged securities, industrial and gold mining shares, but profit-taking later caused slight recessions. Tranatlantic issues recovered part of their early losses. The market closed irregular.

Paris—Trading was favorable on the Bourse today with notable advances in Air Liquide and de Beer shares. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Mining shares stiffened in early trading on the Boerse today, which became more active later. The closing was sustained.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Of the 8235 bales of wool offered at the auction today 6954 were sold. There was good general competition of the better lines which continued to sell well on firm limits. Greasy, crossbreds and slipes were freely bought by the home trade.

American Water Works

Output of electric energy of the electric properties of American Water Works and Electric Company for the week ended Jan. 12, totaled 37,637,000 kilowatt hours, an increase of 16 per cent over the output of 32,519,000 kilowatt hours for the corresponding period of 1934.

Advance in Wheat Prices Fails to Hold

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 (AP)—Insistent speculative buying of wheat in small lots lifted wheat prices about a cent a bushel later today, but gains were not fully held.

A feature of dealings was sales of corn against simultaneous equal purchases of wheat. Announcement was made that Argentina had cleared 675,000 bushels of oats this week for the United States, which with 490,000 cleared from Russia, totaled nearly 1,200,000 bushels now known to be afloat for this country.

Wheat closed excited, unchanged to ⅝ up, compared with yesterday's finish, May 97½-⅝, corn unchanged to ½ higher, May 86½-⅝, oats at ⅛ decline to ⅛ advance, and provisions varying from 5 cents setback to 30 cents gain.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	12.49	12.40	12.34	12.34	—.12
March	12.58	12.59	12.39	12.41	—.14
May	12.64	12.65	12.48	12.48	—.12
July	12.66	12.66	12.48	12.48	—.14
October	12.57	12.57	12.35	12.38	—.14
December	12.46	12.63	12.45	12.45	—.14

Spots 12.60, off 15 points. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
January	6.89	6.90	6.87	6.87	+.04
March	6.90	6.91	6.86	6.87	+.04
May	6.87	6.89	6.85	6.85	+.05
July	6.85	6.86	6.82	6.82	+.05
October	6.75	6.77	6.73	6.73	+.07

Tone at close steady.

Bond Averages

(Compiled by the Associated Press)

	20 Rails	10 Indust	10 Utl	10 For'n
Thursday	86.41	95.49	85.92	69.56
Month ago	85.41	92.74	84.17	69.54
Year ago	80.82	80.65	77.70	64.61
1934-35 high	89.42	95.95	88.90	70.45
1934-35 low	74.50	73.69	68.17	60.19
1933 high	81.61	79.04	84.25	66.55
1933 low	54.75	48.05	66.30	50.86
1932 low	45.81	40.01	64.59	42.21
1928 high	101.06	98.91	102.90	100.46

10 Low-Yield Bonds

Thursday....108.29 Month ago....107.85

Year ago....101.86

	1934-35	1933	1928-32
High	108.41	102.86	104.36 ('28)
Low	99.11	93.71	86.77 ('32)

Valuation of the Dollar

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—The following quotations, in cents, of the value of the dollar on the local foreign exchange market, based on quotations for the French franc on the days indicated, compare:

	Jan. 17	Jan. 16	Jan. 15	Jan. 14	Jan. 11
High	101.4	101.4	102.8	100.6	100.5
Low	100.8	100.8	100.6	100.3	100.2
Last	100.9	100.4	100.7	100.5	100.5

Range since legal devaluation:

High..107.6 — Low..99.04

Feb. 5, 1934 — Apr. 21, 1934

The President's proclamation of Jan. 31, 1934, fixed the domestic gold price of the dollar at 59.06 per cent of its old par value. On the basis of the old parity, the value of the dollar in terms of the French gold franc was 59.68 cents at the close.

Engineering Awards Decline

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Engineering contract awards total $24,044,000 for the week as reported by the Engineering News-Record, a drop from the high volume of awards last week. Of this total $2,118,000 represents private work and $21,896,000 public construction of which $5,139,000 is for federal awards and $16,757,000 state and municipal.

Class I Railroads

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Class I railroads in the United States used 5,713,302 tons of coal in yard switching and transportation train service during November, according to the National Coal Association.

Selected Industries Inc.

Selected Industries Incorporated reports as of Dec. 31, 1934, net assets of $33,007,834, equivalent to $82.07 a share of prior stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

Livestock Market Prices Irregular, Receipts Heavier

Some Classes of Cattle Higher and Others Are Lower

CHICAGO, Jan. 18 — Livestock markets were irregular this week, some classes of cattle closing higher than last week, while others showed declines, and both hogs and fat lambs closed lower than late last week, although feeding lambs advanced.

Cattle receipts at seven principal markets were slightly heavier than last week and about the same as a year earlier, while hog receipts showed a mild gain over last week but were less than half a year earlier.

Sheep and lamb supplies were larger than last week and smaller than a year ago, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Choice fed steers and yearlings ruled active throughout the week, and closed strong to 25c higher, with shippers taking bulk of the crop. However, all lower grades were very uneven, closing 25-50c lower with downturn most apparent on very thin fleshed kinds which sold exceedingly high last week.

At extreme top of $12.15 was paid for steers, a new high, while yearlings scored $12, and the practical top on yearling heifers was $10.25, although prime 1054-pound offerings made $11.35.

A liberal supply of fed steers sold at $11 upward, numerous loads fed only four to five months selling at $11-$11.50, with rank and file of crop $7.50-$11.

Cows sold unevenly weak to 50c lower, bulls about steady, and vealers 50c to $1 higher. Beef cows turned at $3-$5.50, specialties to $6.50, while low cutter and cutter kinds hold at $1.75-$2.75.

Weighty sausage bulls sold at $4.40 downward. Selected vealers earned $10. Most stockers and feeders sold at $4.75-$6, but meaty kinds drew bids of $7-$7.75 for a short term in feedlots.

The hog market broke sharply the first half of the week but advanced at the close to wind up on a basis generally 5-10c lower than Friday of last week. The week's top was $8.10 with late top $8. Closing bulk better grade weights above 230 pounds sold at $7.90-$8; 200-230 pounds $7.75-$7.90; 170-200 pounds $7.50-$7.75; light lights $7-$7.50; most slaughter pigs $5.50-$6.75; good packing sows $7.25-$7.50.

Slaughter lambs closed 15-25c lower, ewes strong to higher, and feeding lambs 25-35c higher. Expanded numbers after Monday and dull dressed trade late largely responsible for price downturns following new high price extremes on Monday. The week's top was $9.85, the highest for January in five years. The week's bulk sold at $9-$9.60, with late sales below $9.25. Slaughter ewes turned at $4-$4.75. Feeding lambs sold at $6.50-$7.60.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	1%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1¼%	1½%
Com paper	¾%	1¼%	1¼%
Bar silver	54¼c	54¼c	33¼c
Time loans..			
60-90 days	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@ ½
4-6 months	¾@1	¾@1	⅝@ ½

Bankers Acceptance Market

60-90 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅜	⅝@ ½
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅜	⅝@ ¾
5-6 months	½@ ⅜	1 @ ⅞	1¼@1

London Quotations

Short bills	⅛@ ½	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅛
3 mos bills	⅛@ ½	⅜@ ⅛	½
Bar silver	24⅛d	24⅛d	16½d
Bar gold	141s 11d	141s 11d	122s 6d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	1½%
Com paper	1¾@2	2 @2½	1⅞@2¼
Time money	3	3	3

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	2½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	2½
Cleveland	2	Copenhagen	2½
Dallas	3	Helsingfors	4½
Kansas City	3	Lisbon	5½
Minneapolis	3	London	2
New York	1½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	2½	Oslo	3½
Richmond	3	Paris	3
San Francisco	2	Prague	3½
St. Louis	2	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	3
Athens	7	Sofia	7
Berlin	4	Stockholm	2½
Berne	3	Tokyo	3.65
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3	Warsaw	5

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.88¼	$4.88⅛	$8.2397
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0658¾	.0657⅞	.0663
Belgium—belga	.2328	.2328	.2354
Italy—lira	.0853	.0852	.0891
Switz'l'd—franc	.3231	.3227	.3267
Germany—mark	.4005	.4000	.4033
Holland—florin	.6740	.6738	.6806
Sweden—krona	.2518	.2517	.4537
Norway—krone	.2452	.2452	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2180	.2180	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1364	.1363	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0094	.0094	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0418¾	.0418¾	.0418
Finland—finm'k	.0218½	.0218½	.0426
Hungary—epngo	.2975	.2975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0447⅝	.0447⅝	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0106	.0106	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0229	.0229	.0298
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.4350	.4359	*
Shanghai—dol	.3500	.3500	*
India—rupee	.3687	.3685	.6180
Japan—yen	.2844	.2844	.8440
Java—florin	.6780	.6769	.6806
Phil Islnds—peso	.4983	.4988	.5000
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5725	.5731¼	.9613
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3255	.3253	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0816	.0820	.2025
Chile—peso	.0500	.0500	.2060
Peru—sol	.2380	.2385	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.8070	.8061	1.7510
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012⅛	1.00	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Standard Gas & Electric

NEW YORK, Jan. 18 (AP)—Electric output of the Standard Gas and Electric Co. during the week ended Jan. 12 totaled 86,476,227 kilowatt hours, an increase of 7.6 per cent over the output in the like week last year.

Commerce and Finance • **Fletcher Bill Would Extend RFC Lending Power 10 Years** • Business and Industry

Bill Would Extend Lending Power Of RFC for 10 Years

Senator Fletcher Sees No Additional Burden to the Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—That Uncle Sam is still in the loan business—may even extend his advances—is made abundantly clear by current financial conferences held with President Roosevelt by his chief fiscal and monetary officials.

And today, with introduction of a bill to extend the life and functions of the RFC by Senator Duncan U. Fletcher (D), Florida, the full scope of continued financial activities of government became clear. The Fletcher bill, introduced as an Administration measure, pushes ahead for 10 years the lending power of the emergency financial group originally set up by former President Hoover. The bill broadens RFC powers, although the corporation's own life is only extended by two years.

The additional lending activities will add no further burden to the budget, but includes authorization to advance funds which have begun to return, or shouldering of further contingent liabilities like the $1,000,000,000 which will probably be available through the HOLC to distressed urban home owners.

Lending to Continue

Thus the retirement of government from what conservatives call the pawnbroker trade is not immediately envisaged—to the contrary, banks, individuals on farms or in cities, and many other previous beneficiaries of the federal credit will still have available this back log of security.

Right-wing leaders had hoped that in 1935 some withdrawal from the federal lending program could be anticipated, for they regarded the extensive governmental advances as destructive to credit and competitive with private financial institutions. However, the Administration decision is that there still exists a grat need for credit, that banks and other institutions are not meeting the necessity, and that it remains a federal duty to uphold the credit structure.

The following extensions of banking and loan activities of the Federal Government seem on the way at the present session of Congress:

HOLC—Expansion by $1,000,000.

Federal Reserve System—Authority to discount paper for a longer term than 90 days.

RFC—Authority to purchase capital notes and preferred stock in mortgage companies; permission to double the life of its loans, to 10 years; extension of existence for two more years from Jan. 31.

Export-Import Banks, Commodity Credit Corporation—Similar extension of lives.

FDIC—Probably doubling of insured deposits, to $10,000.

Relief to Home Owners

Most tangibly affecting the "average man," extension of the Home Owners Loan facilities by an additional $1,000,000,000 means that owners staggering under mortgage burdens will have additional relief. Last November the HOLC announced that it would accept to more applications, and on this basis it was concluded that the agency might terminate its work. Outcry was so great, and loan applications continued so heavy, that its continuance is now definitely decided.

The extensions of authority contemplated for RFC will, in the opinion of Jesse H. Jones, its chairman, greatly increase its stability, its power to safeguard financial institutions in trouble, and improve morale by holding out the opportunity of longer-term loans.

Additional provisions of the Fletcher bill:

Permits purchase or guarantee of railroad obligations, including equipment trust certificates.

Permits purchase of assets of closed banks.

Increases from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 the fund for purchase of stock of insurance companies.

Gives the director of the budget authority over all expenditures.

Amarillo One of Fastest Growing Cities in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMARILLO, Texas, Jan. 18—Amarillo through 1934 held its distinction of being among the fastest growing cities in Texas.

Members of the Amarillo Real Estate Board reported the greatest gains in rentals for the month of December since Sept. 1, 1934. Some stated they did not have a single desirable piece of rental property unused.

Utilities, such as Amarillo Gas Company, the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company and the Southwestern Public Service Company, showed good gains.

It was also estimated that approximately 200 new business concerns of various sorts opened in the city during 1934.

Seattle, Wash., Bank Deposits Up $33,500,000

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 18—A gain of $33,500,000 in deposits is shown by the reports of the banks of this city for 1934, as compared with 1933. This, in spite of the fact that $14,000,000 was returned to Postals Savings from the local banks during the year.

While the increase in deposits is due in part to government deposits of banks subscribing to United States bonds, most of the gain is attributed by George H. Greenwood, president of the Seattle Clearing House Association, to convincing business improvement.

An even more hopeful sign of business upswing is the fact that loans to business men and concerns show some definite increase.

Florida Is Having Best Season Since Last Boom Period

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—One of the most successful winter seasons in Florida since the days of the boom is seen in current indications, accoring to Standard Statistics. In some centers, tourist expenditures are running 50 per cent above those of a year ago.

Hotel facilities are being taxed and most business indexes already reveal gains. Taxes collected during December in at least one major community exceeded collections for any one month past.

In spite of these materially better financial conditions, the report sounds a note of warning to holders of Florida municipal bonds. In a current survey, it is pointed out that prevailing prices of Florida bonds in some cases are as much as 300 per cent higher than those at the beginning of 1934.

Notwithstanding the materially brighter outlook, present prices do not appear entirely justified in all cases. State-wide legislation enacted during recent years injects some uncertainty, and certain measures actually adopted may impede eventual recovery of invested principal.

The most important legislative measures, from a general standpoint, are: the recently enacted constitutional amendment exempting from taxation homesteads up to a valuation of $5000, thereby making uncertain the future position of refunding bonds and temporarily halting protective committee activities; the Futch Bill, permitting taxpayers to redeem properties now under tax certificates for 1931 and prior years with bonds of the county in which the property is located or of any school or road district wholly within county limits; the Kanner Act, which authorizes counties to divert funds arising from the gasoline tax allocation to the purchase of outstanding bonds instead of to sinking funds for ultimate redemption, and the Gomez Bill, permitting payment of delinquent taxes in installments.

Swiss Watch Trade Reported to Be In Difficult Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Export trade of the Swiss watch industry shows a marked decline, according to a report from U. S. Consul at Geneva. This industry is at the present time in an extremely difficult position, and there are few indications of improvement.

In 1929, the report shows, sales of Swiss watches in foreign markets were valued at 307,300,000 Swiss francs; in 1932, this total had declined to 86,300,000 Swiss francs, increasing to 96,000,000 Swiss francs in 1933. In the first 10 months of 1934 exports were valued at 68,862,000 francs compared with 58,897,837 francs in the corresponding 1933 period.

The United States which purchased Swiss watches valued at 64,900,000 francs in 1929 bought only 7,300,000 francs worth in 1933; German purchases decreased from 40,000,000 francs to 8,000,000 while those of Great Britain declined from 27,800,000 to 17,200,000. Total Swiss exports in 1933 were approximately 31 per cent of those in 1929.

The United States which was the largest outlet in 1929, ranked third in 1933; Great Britain moved from third place to first, while Germany which was second in 1927 was fifth in 1933 and Italy which was fifth was second.

DuPont's Holdings Exceed $10,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Pierre S. Dupont, chairman of E. I. du Pont de Nemoirs & Company, was disclosed in reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission to own securities valued at $10,193,000 in the du Pont Company and General Motors Corporation.

As a director and chairman of the finance committee of General Motors, he owned 121,632 of General Motors common, valued at $3,840,0000, and 10,000 of General Motors 5 per cent preferred, valued at $1,090,000. He sold 6000 General Motors common on Dec. 28.

He owned 33,352 du Pont common, valued at $3,155,000, and 16,490 du Pont debentures, valued at $2,108,000. He is a director and chairman of the du Pont board.

Japanese Cotton Goods Threaten Peru's Industry

LIMA, Peru, Jan. 18 (U. P.)—Japanese cotton goods threaten the national industries of Peru, a special investigating commission found after an inquiry into the "Buy Japanese" tendencies among Peruvians of limited means.

The National Industries Society brought the matter before the Government, pointing out the dangers of this invasion of the Peruvian market to the national industries. A commission was promptly named by the Finance Ministry to study the problem and report.

Rendering its report, the commission declared:

"Progress made by Japanese industries tends to dominate the market owing to the excessive competition of textiles which through their low prices do evident injury to other interests."

Existing tariffs, the report continued, are unable to keep the flowing tide of Japanese trade within bounds which will permit the natural development of similar industries in this country.

It was admitted that any tariff revision is liable to hit the customer as well as the treasury, and the commission therefore decided to seek the opinion of the Consultative Council of Customs Tariffs.

This body drew up a provisional scale, accepted by the commission, with the proviso that tariffs on cotton goods should be increased furthere if at any time national mills should be able to turn out similar articles in sufficient quantities to satisfy local consumption.

Oil Industry May Need $100,000,000 For Replacements

Equipment Modernization Urgently Needed, Says Petroleum Review

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—More than $100,000,000 of new capital is required currently by the oil industry to meet the need for replacement of refineries and refining equipment, it is estimated in this week's issue of the T. S. Hose petroleum review, which states that there is not an oil "field today that does not require an expenditure of large sums of money to bring pumping and production equipment up to date."

"It costs money to explore for new oil fields," says the review. "Each day our petroleum reserves are being depleted, and since the discovery of the East Texas field over four years ago, and the collapse of the price structure of crude, exploration work has been at a standstill.

"This is a dangerous situation not only from the standpoint of the oil companies which should have reserves to draw from as their existing properties become depleted, but also to us as a nation.

"It takes time to drill and equip an oil field and get it into production and still longer to discover a new oil field. A complete geophysical survey, which may show up the possibility of production on 1000 acres, would probably cost between $200,000 and $400,000.

"The companies have not used their surpluses, due to the uncertainty of the time ahead and the result is that there are probably not a dozen up-to-date refineries in the country, nor do I know of an oil field that does not require the replacement of at least a fair percentage of its equipment.

"There are no prospective fields in which to 'wildcat.' It would appear that other industries are in the same condition, and that the modified regulations issued by the Securities & Exchange Commission would release for public financing far more than the $100,000,000 estimated for the oil industry in this report.

"We do not advocate that new wells be drilled at this time, but we most certainly do advocate modernization of field and refining equipment and the locations of prospective oil fields against the day when the need of new drilling is upon us."

Deputies Approve Of Chile Resuming Payment on Debts

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 18 (By U. P.)—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday approved the Government's bill providing for resumption of service payments on Chile's foreign debts. With two abstentions, the vote was 64 to 43. The measure now goes to the Senate.

America's stake in Chile's foreign debt exceeds $300,000,000 and comprises government and government-guaranteed issues, municipal obligations and corporate loans. Interest and sinking fund payments were suspended three years ago.

Improvement in Chilean nitrate and copper inndustries apparently induced the move toward resumption of debt service. The government bill was introduced last November, and provides for partial payments.

The American Council of Foreign Bondholders, Inc., reports dollar bonds outstanding and in default at $244,160,500 of government and government-guaranteed issues; $20,459,500 of municipals, and $44,057,000 of corporation loans.

German Farmers to Feed Hogs Surplus Sugar Beets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLOGNE, Jan. 18 — German farmers are being urged by the Government to make more extensive use of dried sugar beets as forage, according to the United States Consul at Cologne.

Their attention is called, he states, to the necessity of replacing barley and rye to an extent of 50 per cent by this kind of forage in the feeding of hogs. It is also being urged that more sugar beets should be fed to horses and cattle.

Cultivation of sugar beets in Germany is, as a rule, restricted to an acreage sufficient to yield such quantities as may be necessary for the manufacture of a fixed quantity of sugar. It is reported, however, that this year's crop in western Germany has yielded more than can be absorbed by the raw sugar manufacturers at prices satisfactory to the farmers.

The disposal of the surplus crop is to be made possible by an agreement between the sugar manufacturers and the farmers' co-operative organization to the effect that the manufacturers will chip and dry any quantity of sugar beets supplied by the farmers, charging for the service about 25 per cent of the quantity of beets supplied.

Hudson Auto Show Sales Are Double 1934 Figures

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Retail sales of Hudson and Terraplane cars at the New York Auto Show last week were approximately double the sales at the 1934 show, the Hudson Motor Car Company announced today.

December shipments of its cars were the largest for any corresponding months since 1930, the company also announced. They aggregated 8000 cars compared with small shipments in December, 1933, when production was low.

Factory shipments for January are estimated at 10,000 cars, all of which are covered by orders actually on hand, which is more than three times larger than last year's shipments for January and is the largest figure for any like month since 1930.

NRA Extension for Two Years Urged by Recovery Board Head

S. Clay Williams Points to Progress Made—Tells Dry Goods Men the Rich Have Their Uses—Hits Radical 'New Deal' Commentators

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Members of the National Retail Drygoods Association, largest body of its kind in the world, today have the assurance of the Roosevelt Administration through S. Clay Williams, chairman of the National Industrial Recovery Board, that business will be free so far as the Administration is concerned to pursue its course along recent lines without any radical change. At the same time, Mr. Williams went on record for extension of the National Industrial Recovery Act for another year or two. He strongly championed the right of the individual to enjoy the fruit of his labor and rapped the irresponsibility of talk about redistribution of wealth.

"In the turmoil of criticism and suggestion that developed in and around our national forum for the discussion of our economic ills, and the various cures prescribed for them, much has been said about the rich," Mr. Williams recalled in an address at the annual dinner of the National Retail Drygoods Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night.

"Theories of redistribution of wealth were hawked around irresponsibly without any recognition, for the time being at least, on the part of some people that there is, and can be, no such thing as complete redistribution of wealth without our finding in the end, as General Johnson has so well said, that what we had distributed was poverty for everybody and not wealth.

What the Rich Can Do

"Such an attitude leaves entirely out of account what men who had property and had the courage to risk it in the development of this country and of great enterprises in this country had accomplished for the good of all of us in undertakings which are of necessity impossible for any save those who have that property that they can afford to risk. Who can figure he value of employment and the opportunity afforded to the rest of us through the enterprises of such men?

"Is is the rich men who can do for us many things which we cannot do for ourselves and he should have our encouragement, selfishly given, if you please, if for no other reason than because of this important service which he alone is in a positon to render."

Mr. Williams referred to the tax load the wealthy bear.

"If our wealthy citizen makes a very large income," he said, "half of it goes immediately to Government as income taxes, and, if in spite of that levy, he accumulates a very large estate, half of that at his death goes to the Government as death taxes. In other words, the kind of earner and accumulator that I am describing is, in the end, working on a basis of 25 cents on the dollar—25 cents for himself and 75 cents for the Government.

"In addition to all the employment and volume of business that he creates or handles when in full activity, he is paying a lot of taxes that the rest of us would have a hard time paying."

Mr. Williams declared that "Some of the punitive expeditions that hangers-on and camp followers of the New Deal would like to launch against the large holders of property would not even stand the test of arithmetic—much less of common sense or public interest."

Works "Reasonably Well"

While he defended the National Industrial Recovery Act and its administration, declaring they were working "reasonably well," Mr. Williams held that changes could be made to make them work better. The thing that was much more badly needed than more adjustments, however, was "more grist for the mill to grind."

He appealed strongly for confidence in the Administration, declaring that the National Retail Drygoods Association and every other group like it could make a "great contribution" to the Administration's work of restoring conditions to normal "by allaying unfounded fear, assailing unsound theories subversive to the President's purposes, laying the ghosts that had been made to dance around so many proposals of the New Deal, and thereby building the additional confidence that will result in that greatly increased business activity on which everything still depends."

"There still lingers in various groups throughout the country the recollection of some of the destructive threats voiced mainly in the earlier stages of this recovery movement by some of the more radical and less responsible reformers who had attached themselves to the movement either as soldiers in it, or as camp followers of it," he continued.

Lauds American System

"I found that the best way to clear one's mind of the befogging effect of reading too much after, or listening too much to, the irresponsible radical commentators on the NRA and the New Deal generally is to relate everything to and test it by what the President himself has said on the subject.

"The fundamental fact under the new measure of confidence this country should be enjoying today is that we have made the turn and have passed out of that state of hysteria that marked the period where so many were in doubt as to whether the patient could really recover.

"Let us remember that this American system of business and industry did more in the development of this country in a short period of time than was ever done in any other country under any other system. The question is not whether we shall have a new system, but only whether under the old system we will accept some new measures of responsibility and apply some safeguards that will work both in our own interests and in the interests of the general public."

The association went on record through resolutions for continuation of the general principles of the National Industrial Recovery Act, with the elimination of price-fixing, but with safeguards against predatory price-cutting.

The World's Business

Unbalance in the '20's

SOME recent articles of mine on industrial profits have given several readers a wrong impression. I am charged with having "gone conservative." Now, conservatism is a very relative term. Back in 1930 a person who believed in such mild palliatives as the dole and a scheme of public works was freely dubbed a Bolshevik! He would be classified nowadays as a liberal with leanings toward conservatism! Change is coming fast. Nothing can stop it. In these circumstances conservatism—at least of the constructive variety—has become a virtue and criticism a duty, so that change shall be wise, and, as the President said in his social security message, sound and necessary policy of federal legislation of economic security shall not be permanently discredited.

But in the discussion on industrial profits, I was intent merely on recording some of the latest results of economic research. These were the work of Professor Epstein, of the National Bureau of Economic Research, and appeared in a volume called "Industrial Profits in the United States." My impression of the profits unbalance (or income maldistribution) in the wild '20's was put through the sieve of statistics. I am very sensitive to any new light I obtain from my reading. So, when Professor Epstein showed conclusively that the industrial profits situation was not as unbalanced as I had supposed, I made that acknowledgment. But there was nothing in either Mr. Epstein's book or my comment upon it to show that unbalance was not present.

Let me again turn back to the book called "Economic Tendencies in the United States" by Prof. Frederick C. Mills which I have quoted so often in these columns. By common consent this is the most exhaustive inquiry into the income maladjustments of the 20's so far compiled. All income comes out of production. So first of all we must find out the facts of production in the hectic '20's. Mills shows that during the seven years from 1922 to 1929, the following increases occured:

	Total increase (%) 1922-29	Average yearly rate of increase (%)
1. Consumers goods (nondurable)	24	2.8
2. Consumers goods (semidurable)	22	2.9
3. Consumers goods (durable)	53	5.6
4. All consumers goods	31	3.7
5. Capital goods	70	6.4
6. Total capital and consumers goods	37	4.1

The figure to keep in view is the last-named. The seven-year growth of capital goods and consumers' goods combined was 37 per cent.

How was this increase divided? Urban manual workers and lower-salaried groups, according to Mills, found their wages advance in purchasing power by 20 per cent. Mills's estimate is borne out by separate studies by Prof. Paul H. Douglas. Thus, while production went up 37 per cent, wage earners' incomes advanced only by a little more than half of it. Farmers were even more unfortunately situated. Farm laborers' buying power increased by 16 per cent, but farm operators, who are more important numerically than farm laborers, were only 2 per cent better off.

* * *

Now contrast these figures with those showing the profits situation in the '20's. Mills shows that profits as a whole rose in these seven years by 83 per cent, or by more than twice as much as the index of production. This is the unbalance to which I have often referred. Dr. Epstein's account of the profits made in the boom era did not bear out the extravagant generalizations of laymen. But they did not controvert the disparity between the share of the profit-taker and the share of the wage-earners and farmers in the growth of the national product.

In commenting upon Dr. Epstein's book, I said that "his tables do not mean that the large net incomes enjoyed by particular branches of manufacturing may not have resulted in an overexpansion of investment in those specific industries during the years 1927-28 and thus have contributed to bring about a general collapse." This is borne out in the table above. Consumers' goods witnessed a growth in physical quantity of 31 per cent. But capital goods shot up 70 per cent. They were provided out of the handsome profits earned in the wide and handsome '20's. Profits not spent in consumer goods were reinvested in new equipment. In the President's words, all America "re-tooled" during those years. The persistance of the depression is due to the difficulty of putting the capital goods industries back on their feet. New efforts are now being made, but the obstacle afforded by the "retooling" in the '20's is not the least of the obstacles in the President's path.

* * *

So, in my view, there is no underestimating the income unbalance in the '20's. But today conditions are different. Our present trouble is not so much income unbalance as income shortage. The first task is to fill in the gap in the national income created by the depression. The attention given to the problem of distributing a totally inadequate income is actually retarding this needed enterprise of producers. Business must be encouraged to be enterprising. There are many ways of making provision for proper income distribution when the national income has been filled out again. Taxation is one. In his essay to a newly published volume in honor of Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Prof. Paul Douglas suggests others. He thinks that, with the growth of such social controls as the NRA and the AAA, wage and farm bonuses might be increased when the income barometer points to "danger." Or, he suggests, "prosperity dividends" might be issued in the manner suggested by his name sake, Major C. H. Douglas, the British credit reformer. In this connection, however, considerable attention would have to be paid to the preparation of a barometer. As economic research is at present organized, we have had to wait till now to get the true facts about the situation in the '20's.

H. B. E.

$16,000,000,000 Insured by FDIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 18

IN THE 14,125 banks affiliated with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation were insured deposits of $16,452,433,000 on Oct. 1, Chairman Crowley reported yeaterday.

Total deposits of the same banks were $37,019,742,000. All banks in the country number 15,900. Uninsured deposits of all banks amounted to $20,567,309,000. The ratio of insured to total deposits was 44.44 per cent.

In New York State accounts were insured in 773 banks with deposits fully insured amounting to $5,250,707,000. The ratio of fully insured to total accounts in New York was 97.22 per cent.

Mackey New Head Of Sugar Exchange

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—Chandler A. Mackey was elected president yesterday of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, Inc., succeeding William H. English Jr. He has been a member of the exchange since 1920, serving on nearly all the different committees since then and for the last two years has been vice-president of the exchange.

Earl B. Wilson was elected vice-president and W. W. Pinney, treasurer. Mr. Wilson was treasurer during the last year and Mr. Pinney a member of the board.

Mr. Mackey follows in the footsteps of his father who was closely identified with the founding of the exchange in 1882. In 1914 he formed his own firm which imports a considerable amount of coffee and is now considered one of the most prominent figures in the trade.

Moderate Gain In Freight Loadings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads announces that loadings of revenue freight for the week ended Jan. 12 were 553,675 cars, an increase of 55,602 over the preceding week but 3591 below 1934 and 43,782 above 1933.

It was pointed out by the Association that the previous week contained the New Year holiday which resulted in a decrease in loadings at that time.

Miscellaneous freight loaded for the week ended Jan. 12 was 199,958 cars, an increase of 17,968 over the preceding week, 15,554 over 1934 and 38,705 over 1933.

Less-than-carlot merchandise totaled 150,468 cars, an increase of 23,517 over the preceding week but 8079 below 1934 and 8537 below 1933.

South Carolina's Cotton Crop Lowest Since 1922

COLUMBIA, S. C., Jan. 18—South Carolina's 1934 cotton crop is the lowest of any period since 1922, the estimate placing the yield at 695,000 bales, 40,000 below last year's final production and 21,000 bales below 1932, according to Frank O. Black, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, which pointed out that approximately 1,282,000 acres were picked this year, compared with 1,379,000 in 1933 and 1,661,000 in 1932. The average acreage between 1928 and 1932 was 1,879,000.

The average yield of lint an acre was placed by the statistician at 259 pounds compared with 255 last year, with 653,000 running bales ginned prior to December 1, compared with 709,000 at the same time last year and 660,000 in 1932.

Southern Farmers Paying Back Crop Loans Rapidly

COLUMBIA, S. C. Jan. 18—Fifteen production credit associations in the Carolinas and Georgia have reported 100 per cent collection of 1934 loans, Ernest Graham, president of the Production Credit Association of Columbia, has announced.

Production credit associations in the three states, Mr. Graham said, lent approximately $6,200,000 this year, of which only about $400,000 was reported yet uncollected.

Excess Reserves In Federal Banks Over $2,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System climbed to substantially more than $2,000,000,000 during the week ended January 16, the weekly condition statement of Federal Reserve banks disclosed.

The week's gain, the statement showed, was $105,000,000 of reserved balances, bringing the total to $4,338,000,000 or $1,600,000,000 more than during the corresponding week of last year. Officials of the board reported last week that the excess balances at that time were approximately $2,000,000,000.

"Excess reserves" is that amount kept on deposit with the Federal Reserve banks in excess of the amount required by law, and represents just so much stagnating deposits.

The conditions statement said: "The daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended January 16 was $2,464,000,000, unchanged from the preceding weeks and $194,000,000 less than in the corresponding week in 1934.

"On January 16, total Reserve bank credit amounted to $2,468,000,000 an increase of $1,000,000 for the week. Increases of $105,000,000 in member bank reserve balances and $21,000,000 in non-member deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts and a decrease of $4,000,000 in Treasury and National Bank currency were practically offset by decreases of $38,000,000 in money in circulation and $75,000,000 in Treasury cash and deposits with Federal Reserve banks and an increase of $15,000,000 in monetary gold stock.

"Bills discounted increased $9,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, $2,000,000 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and $10,000,000 at all Federal Reserve banks. There was practically no change in holdings of bills bought in open market and United States Government securities.

Exports of Paint Products 24 P. C. Higher Than 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Favorable exchange and improved conditions in many foreign markets have been responsible for the maintenance of exports of paints and paint products from the United States at high levels since the beginning of 1934, according to the Commerce Department's chemical division.

During the first 11 months of 1934 exports of such products were valued at $12,633,000, an increase of 24 per cent over the corresponding period of 1933, when shipments of American paint products to foreign markets were valued at $10,206,000.

The most impressive gain was registered in the case of ready-mixed paints, exports of which during the first 11 months of 1934 were valued at $3,004,000, an increase of more than 56 per cent over the 1933 period, while the quantity advanced 35 per cent to 1,665,300 gallons. While the United Kingdom, France, Canada and Germany are the leading foreign markets for American ready-mixed paints, shipments were destined to more than 100 markets in 1934, it was stated.

Exports of chemical pigments in the period reviewed declined 13 per cent to 124,000,000 pounds, but the value received was 11½ per cent higher than in the January-November period of 1933, and totaled $6,566,000. Mineral earth pigments, however, were higher both in quantity and value, the former advancing 40 per cent to 28,000,000 pounds, and the latter 16 per cent to $375,000, statistics show.

Good Increase In Loans to Brokers

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP) — Loans on securities to brokers and dealers held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City amounted to $658,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 16 representing an increase of $40,000,000 for the week.

The loans for the week ended Jan. 17, 1934, were $608,000,000.

Canadian Imports of Czech Rubber Footwear Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18—Canadian imports of Czechoslovak rubber footwear show marked increase during November, according to a Commerce Department report.

Imports of rubber boots and shoes during that month from Czechoslovakia totaled 401,468 pairs, valued at $147,447, representing an increase of approximately 300 per cent over October receipts from the same source. Imports of rubber footwear from all other countries combined amounted to only 14,000 pairs in November, it is pointed out.

Canadian imports of raw rubber in November amounted to only 3,511,869 pounds, valued at $470,825, a decrease of 94 per cent as compared with the preceding month. Direct receipts of rubber from the Straits Settlements totaled approximately 80,000 pounds, it was stated.

So. Carolina Automobile Sales Gain 7000 in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Sales of automobiles in South Carolina during 1934, always a reliable barometer of prevailing business conditions, jumped from 17,154 in 1933 to 24,472 for the ensuing year, the largest in five years. This represented an increase of 7318 sales—a gain of 41 per cent over the previous 12 months—according to new registration statistics released by the state highway department.

Of the total of 24,473 new motor vehicles purchased, 4199 were trucks and commercial cars and the remainder regular passenger automobiles.

Argentina Decides On the Formation Of a Central Bank

Project to Meet Special Needs of Agriculture—Gold Backing 44 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 18—The Argentine Government has decided on the formation of a Central Bank. This comes after years of careful study of the financial requirements of the country.

The project has been shaped with the intention of meeting the special needs of an agricultural country like Argentina and the central banking structure has been modified so that the effect of variations in crops will disrupt as little as possible financial activities.

The project has been established along strictly orthodox lines and its main purposes are as follows:

1. To regulate the quantity of credit and means of payment adapting them to the real volume of business.
2. To promote liquidity and the good functions of banking.
3. To insure sufficient gold reserves to smooth out the fluctuations in the balances of payments due to exports and movements of capital.
4. To act as financial agent for the Government.

At present the gold backing of the note issue is about 44 per cent and it will be maintained at about that figure. The capital of the bank will be 30,000,000 pesos m/n. (about $10,000,000) of which 20,000,00 pesos will be subscribed immediately, one half by the Government, which will have no voting power, and the other half by various banks throughout the country. Of the 12 directors, foreign banks having branches in Argentina will elect two.

It is considered that one great advantage of the Central Bank will be the concentration of the reserves of all banks, thus permitting banks to rediscount and increase their cash reserves when the crops have to be moved.

Definite provisions are made governing the relations between the government and the bank, and limitations are placed upon the power of the government to borrow from the new institution.

Argentina has had the unique record of no bank failures throughout the period of the depression, with the exception of one small bank. It has therefore been deemed unwise to pass at once from a form of complete liberty to one of complete regulation. What has been done for the present has been to limit the banking law to a few prohibitions which were considered absolutely necessary, such as preventing banks from owning real estate and introducing measures to protect the savings of depositors.

President Chases No Rainbows, Is Farley Declaration

NEW YORK, Jan. 18—More than 1000 busines men, industrialists and financiers here today have a picture of President Roosevelt which shows him as "a practical, sensible citizen who chases no rainbows." It was drawn by the President's political generalissimo, James A. Farley, Postmaster General, at a dinner at the Anthracite Club of New York at the Astor Hotel last night. At the same time Mr. Farley assured his hearers that the Administration was solidily back of the "profit system" and that no business man had any reason to "lie awake nights worrying about what is going to happen." He saw the country progressing steadily toward normal conditions.

"Despite the gloomy views of people who for one reason or another are uncomfortable under present conditions or who feel bound to find fault with whatever is done by the Administration, this country is getting along pretty well," Mr. Farley said. "Business is improving." President Roosevelt, he declared "has stemmed the tide of hopelessness."

Mr. Farley declared that economy, moderation and social service were the guiding principles of the Administration.

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Both Houses Prepare To Expedite Action On President's Security Program

Report on Social Security Goes Thoroughly Into Plan For Pensions and Insurance

Excerpts From 40,000-Word Report Made to President and on Which He Based His Message to Congress Give Basis of Proposed System

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 — Some fundamental considerations for social security are found in excerpts taken from the 40,000-word report of President Roosevelt's committee which has been making a study of the problem and upon which he based his message to Congress yesterday, urging that legislation be enacted as soon as reasonably possible. Following are quotations from the report.

Employment Assurance: Since most people must live by work, the first objective in a program of economic security must be maximum employment. As the major contribution of the Federal Government in providing a safeguard against unemployment, we suggest employment assurance—the stimulation of private employment and the provision of public employment for those able-bodied workers whom industry cannot employ at a given time.

Public work programs are most necessary in periods of severe depression, but may be needed in normal times as well to help meet the problems of stranded communities and over-manned or declining industries.

To avoid the evils of hastily planned emergency work, public employment should be planned in advance and co-ordinated with the construction and developmental policies of the Government and with the state and local public works projects.

We regard work as preferable to other forms of relief where possible. While we favor unemployment compensation in cash, we believe that it should be provided for limited periods on a contractual basis and without governmental subsidies. Public funds should be devoted to providing work, rather than to introduce a relief element into what should be strictly an insurance system. . . .

Unemployment Compensation: Unemployment compensation, as we conceive it, is a front line of defense, especially valuable for those who are ordinarily steadily employed, but beneficial also in maintaining purchasing power in depression time. While it will not directly benefit those now unemployed until they are reabsorbed in industry, it should be instituted at the earliest possible date to increase the security of all who are employed.

We believe that the states should administer unemployment compensation, assisted by the Federal Government. We recommend as essential the imposition of a uniform pay roll tax against which credits shall be allowed to industries (which have contributed to unemployment insurance funds) in states that shall have passed compulsory unemployment compensation laws. . . .

We believe also that it is essential that the Federal Government assume responsibility for safeguarding, investing and liquidating all reserve funds, in order that these reserves may be utilized to promote economic stability and to avoid dangers inherent in their uncontrolled investment and liquidation. We believe, further, that the federal act should require high administrative standards, but should leave wide latitude to the states in other respects as we deem varied experience necessary within particular provisions in unemployment compensation laws in order to conclude what types are most practicable in this country. . . .

In the basic calculations of our actuaries, a waiting period of four weeks, a fifth per cent compensation rate and a maximum of $15 per week, but no minimum, were assumed. We suggest to the states in framing their laws that on the basis of 3 per cent contribution rate the maximum benefit period cannot safely exceed 16 weeks.

Extended cash benefits seem to us far less desirable than work benefits and we recommend that an employee, after he has exhausted his contractual rights, be certified to the authorities in charge of the federal work program as entitled to a work benefit. . . .

We earnestly recommend prompt enactment by the Congress of legislation which will (1) impose a uniform tax on the employers to whom the act is applicable, beginning with the year 1936, and (2) create machinery for participation in the administration of unemployment compensation.

The tax should be imposed upon all employers who have employed four or more employees for a reasonable period of time (any 13 weeks of the taxable year for example), and should be measured by a percentage of the employer's pay roll. By 1938 the rate of tax should be 3 per cent of the pay roll; but in the first two years, if economic recovery has not progressed satisfactorily, we recommend a lower rate. . . .

Against the tax imposed in the federal law, a credit, up to 90 per cent of the tax, should be allowed for the money the employer has paid to the proper state authority as contributions for unemployment compensation purposes pursuant to state law. These credits, however, should be permitted only if the state is cooperating with the Federal Government in the administration of unemployment compensation, expending the money raised solely for benefits, and is depositing all contributions as collected in an unemployment trust fund in the United States Treasury. . . .

To encourage efficient administration, without which unemployment insurance will fail to accomplish its purpose, we believe that the Federal Government should aid the states by granting them sufficient money for proper administration, under conditions designed to insure competence and probity. Among these conditions we deem selection of personnel on a merit basis vital to success. . . .

The plan of unemployment compensation we suggest, is frankly experimental. . . .

We submit that the federal part of the program should be enacted into law by the Congress at the earliest date possible. This is urgently necessary if the state legislatures are to act in time to permit the legislation to go into effect Jan. 1, 1936. . . .

Old-age security: To meet the problem of security for the aged we suggested as complimentary measures, non-contributory old-age pensions, compulsory contributory annuities and voluntary contributory annuities, all to be applicable on retirement at age of 65 or over.

Only non-contributory old-age pensions will meet the situation of those who are now old and have no means of support. Laws for the payment of old-age pensions on a needs basis are in force in more than half of all states and should be enacted everywhere.

Since the Federal Government, under the plan we recommend, is to assume one-half the cost of old-age pensions, we deem it proper that it should require state legislation and administration which will insure to all of the needy aged pensions adequate for their support. . . . No aged person otherwise eligible may be denied a pension whose property does not exceed $5000 in value or whose income is not larger than is necessary for a reasonable subsistence compatible with decency and health. The pension to be allowed must be an amount sufficient, with the other income of the pensioner, for such a reasonable subsistence. . . .

Contributory Annuities (Compulsory System): The satisfactory way of providing for the old age of those now young is a contributory system of old-age annuities. These will enable younger workers, with matching contributions from their employers to build up a more adequate old-age protection than it is possible to achieve with pensions based upon a means test. . . . A portion of these particular annuities will come out of government funds, but, because receipts from contributions will in the early years greatly exceed annuity payments, it will not be necessary as a financial problem to have government contribution until after the system has been in operation for 30 years. The combined contributory rate we recommend is 1 per cent of pay roll to be divided equally between employers and employees, which is to be increased by 1 per cent each five years, until the maximum of 5 per cent is reached in 20 years. . . .

Both the tax on the employers and the employees is to be collected through the employers, who shall be entitled to deduct the amount paid in the employee's behalf from wages due them. . . .

No benefits are to be paid until after the system has been in operation for five years, nor to any person who has not made at least 200 weekly contributions, nor before the member has reached the age of 65 and retired from gainful employment. . . . (The annuities, figured by a complicated process, range from 15 to 40 per cent of the insured's former weekly wage.)

Voluntary Old Age Annuities: The voluntary system of old age annuities we suggest as a supplement to the compulsory plan that contemplates the government shall sell to individuals on a cost basis, deferred life annuities similar to those by commercial insurance companies. The primary purpose of the plan is to offer persons not included within the compulsory system a systematic and safe method of providing for their old age. It could also be used by insured persons as a means of supplementing the old age income provided under the compulsory plan. . . .

This is but a fair deal to farm owners and tenants, self-employed persons and other people of small incomes whose economic situation may be not one whit better than that of many workers covered by the compulsory system.

Security for Children: A large group of the children at present maintained by relief will not be aided by employment or unemployment compensation. There are the fatherless and other "young" families without a breadwinner. . . . We are strongly of the opinion that these families should be differentiated from the permanent dependents and unemployables, and we believe that the children's aid plan is the method which will best care for their needs. We recommend federal grants-in-aid on the basis of one half the state and local expenditures for this purpose (one third the entire cost). . . .

An initial appropriation of approximately $25,000,000 a year is believed to be sufficient. . . . This sum might in time rise to a possible $50,000,000. Federal grants should be made conditioned on passage and enforcement of mandatory state laws and on the submission of approved plans assuring minimum standards in investigation, amounts of grants and administration. After a specified date, state financial participation should be insisted upon. . . .

We recommend also that the Federal Government give assistance to states in providing local services for the protection and care of homeless, neglected and delinquent children and for child and maternal health services especially in rural areas. . . .

Risks Arising Out of Ill Health: As a first measure for meeting the very serious problem of sickness in families with low income we recommend a nation-wide preventive public health program. It should be largely financed by state and local governments and administered by state and local health departments, the Federal Government to contribute financial and technical aid. . . . We are not prepared at this time to make recommendations for a system of health insurance. . . .

Residual Relief: The measures we suggest all seek to segregate clearly distinguishably large groups among those now on relief or on the verge of relief, or to apply such differentiated treatment to each group as will give it the greatest practical degree of economic security. We believe that if these measures are adopted the residual relief problem will have diminished to a point where it would be possible to return primary responsibility for the care of people who cannot work to the state and local governments.

To prevent a step from resulting in less humane and less intelligent treatment of these unfortunate fellow citizens, we strongly recommend that the states substitute for their ancient, out-moded poor laws modernized public assistance laws, and replace their traditional poor laws administrations by unified and efficient state and local public welfare departments, such as exist in some states and for which there is a nucleus in all states in the federal emergency relief organization.

Administration: The creation of a Social Insurance Board within the Department of Labor, to be appointed by the President and with terms to insure continuity of administration, is recommended to administer the federal unemployment compensation act, and the system of federal contributory old-age annuities.

The Secretary of the Treasury is recommended to have full responsibility for the safeguarding and investment of all social insurance funds.

Here Is How Security Actually Works Out

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 18

THE store clerk who went to work at the age of 20 on January 1, 1937, and worked steadily at $100 a month until he was 65 years old would get a monthly pension of $40 from then until he passed on, under the Wagner Bill.

For that pension, he would have to pay 50 cents a month until Jan. 1, 1942, $1 a month until 1947, $1.50 a month until 1952, $2 a month until 1957, and then $2.50 a month until he was 65. His employer would pay an equal amount. If the employee hadn't got back as much as he paid in, before he passed on, his heirs would receive the balance, with interest.

Getting Uncomfortably Warm

By a Staff Artist

These Comparisons Tell Story

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Washington, Jan. 18

THE following table is presented to show a comparison between the British old-age security system and that proposed for the United States:

	British (new plan)	American (proposed)
Who involved:	Compulsory, all workers over 16, except manual workers earning $1250 or over (17,000,000 are now covered)	Compulsory, except non-manual employees earning $3000 a year or over
Retirement age:	65 years	65 years
Type:	Contributory (adult male pays 9 cents weekly, duplicated by employer)	Contributory
Government's part:	No contribution (*) manages fund	$125,000,000 optional annual allotment on 50-50 basis with states
Size of pension:	$130 a year	Graduated; 10-15 per cent of average monthly wage, plus 1 per cent additional for each 40 weeks insured. Federal contributions limited to pensions with maximum of $360 per year.

(*)—British plan prior to 1925, Government paid entire cost; retirement age 70 with "means" test. About 850,000 now get such pensions.

Security Program Is to Be Expedited

(Continued from Page 1)

spent-every month plan, if he desired.

Members of the Roosevelt economic security committee including Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Administrator Harry L. Hopkins will be among the first witnesses called in the House hearings, Mr. Doughton said.

Relief Bill to Be Rushed

"It will probably take several weeks to complete hearings and report out a finished bill," he said.

Meanwhile House Administration leaders have prepared to rush the huge $4,000,000,000 work relief bill through under a restricted debate or "gag" rule.

Under this proposal the bill, which gives blanket authority to the President to dispose of the money much as he sees fit, will be brought into the House on Tuesday, with all amendments banned except those offered by the Appropriations Committee—numbering 28 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

The rule eliminating amendments is favored, it is understood by Speaker Byrns and Representative James P. Buchanan (D) of Texas, chairman of the committee. It is designed to prevent Republicans from earmarking any of the big sums for specific items, instead of placing the whole amount at the President's disposal.

Erie Shop Closing Announced

MEADVILLE, Penna., Jan. 17 (AP)—R. E. Woodruff, vice-president of the Erie railroad, announced yesterday that the repair shops of the line, which employ about 500 local residents, would be moved to Hornell, N. Y., by April 1. Reduced revenues, forcing the consolidation of repair units, were a cause of the change, Erie officials said.

Wagner Security Bill Calls for Millions

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 18

HERE are the appropriations the Wagner Economic Security Bill, introduced yesterday, carries:

	Fiscal Year 1936	Each succeeding year
Old-age pensions	$50,000,000	$125,000,000
Unemployment insurance	4,000,000	49,000,000
Mothers' assistance	25,000,000	25,000,000
Maternal and child health	4,000,000	4,000,000
Crippled children	3,000,000	3,000,000
Child welfare	1,500,000	1,500,000
Public health	10,000,000	10,000,000
Totals	$93,500,000	$217,500,000

Prison Reform Started by Break At San Quentin

Road Work and Mining Proposed—Parole Defended—Crowding Deplored

Special from Monitor Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 18 — Wednesday's prison break at San Quentin penitentiary may have the salutary effect of bringing about reorganization of California's entire penal system.

The State has been deeply stirred by the break and its implications. Extreme overcrowding at both of California's prisons is well known. Objections to the routine of administration have been widely discussed. Minor riots have been not infrequent, major riots occasional, and tragic attempts at escape never fail to arouse widespread concern.

The recent occurrence at San Quentin, however, is the most spectacular of all, involving the severe wounding of the warden, James B. Holohan, kidnaping of the entire state board of prison terms and paroles, together with its secretary and two guards, the killing of one of the escaped convicts, and the wounding of two of the kidnaped prison officials.

Legislative Committee

With the California Legislature in session at the moment, the time seems peculiarly opportune for a thoroughgoing overhauling of the penal system; and as an initial move in that direction, a legislative committee will visit San Quentin on Tuesday.

The fact that the escaped convicts have been recaptured and that conditions at the prison are well in hand, has not lessened determination to effect drastic reforms.

"When the legislators come here on Tuesday, I am going to propose a radically revised system," Julian Alco, acting president of the State Board of Prison Directors, told this correspondent. Mr. Alco has taken active charge of the prison during the incapacity of its regular warden, and has declared a temporary "martial law" over its inmates, which he declared would very shortly be relaxed.

New Type Institution

"This occurrence is not alone an indictment of overcrowding of prisons, but of the old penal system generally," he continued. "We must not only have new institutions, but a new kind of institutions. Prisoners must have more constructive work to do. The prison road camps as developed in California have been only a partial solution of this problem, though a very successful one. The idea should be widely extended.

"In this connection, I am going to suggest to the legislators that we put large numbers of our prisoners to work mining. There are many low grade gold mines in California which they could work under proper conditions, in healthful, outdoor manual labor, away from population centers, and without competing with private industry. They could work these properties for many years, and the gold they would mine might go a long way toward paying prison expenses."

The prison break was the direct outgrowth of a broken parole—another aspect of the penal system which has caused wide discussion in California. The parole board has been frequently charged with too great leniency in the handling of cases; and when Clyde Stevens was paroled two months ago and immediately began a series of bold bank robberies in San Francisco, which were charged to him, criticism of the board increased. To cap the climax, Stevens is said to have smuggled the guns and ammunition into San Quentin which made Wednesday's break possible. He has since been captured by San Francisco's determined captain of detectives, Charles Dullea.

"It has been necessary for the parole board to put prisoners on their own just as rapidly as possible," Mr. Alco explained, "in order for the prison to be physically able to accommodate the influx of new inmates which the courts are constantly sending us. As it is, men sleep in the dining hall and many odd corners of San Quentin."

Firearms

"In Stevens's case, he had been a model prisoner, and it seemed safe to send him back to his mother in Illinois, where it appeared he would be under a good influence. But instead of reporting to the parole office after his release, he got drunk, and stole a gun. This, it seems to me, is another argument in favor of the antigun law which is being pushed by initiative petition in California, for if Stevens had not been able to secure a gun with relative ease, none of the tragic consequences would have occurred. But he did get a gun, and recommenced his career of crime."

San Quentin was constructed to house few more than 3000 inmates, but at present has more than 5000. Folsom penitentiary, the State's institution for more hardened criminals, is overcrowded in excess of 90 per cent of its normal capacity.

Escape Ends in Capture For 'Tri-State' Gang Men

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Department of Justice plans to turn Robert Mais and Walter Legenza, tri-state gang leaders captured today in Philadelphia, over to the State of Virginia for execution. The two broke jail in that State while awaiting fulfillment of the extreme penalty for murder.

Also arrested today with Mais and Legenza were Mary McKeever, a man named Farrell and a third person named Gale. The tri-state gang has been accused of various crimes through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia.

The round-up followed the shattering of the Karpis-Barker gang. Fred and Kate Barker were shot and killed by federal men in Florida early in the week, and yesterday Attorney General Cummings announced that Arthur Barker had been captured in Chicago on Jan. 8.

Bremer Ransom Money Sought

COALA, Fla., Jan. 18 (AP)—Department of Justice agents continued today their quest for ransom money at the Oklawaha hideout, near here, where they killed Kate Barker and her son, Fred, in a six-hour gun battle on Wednesday. So far, the agents have found $14,273—much of it in $1000 bills—where the mother and son, sought for questioning in the Edward G. Bremer $200,000 kidnaping at St. Paul a year ago, made their last stand.

Music

Chardon String Quartet

Last night in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, the Chardon String Quartet gave its fourth concert of the present series, presenting a Brahms evening. The program included the Quartets in A minor, Op. 51, No. 2, and B flat major, Op. 67, and the Clarinet Quintet too seldom heard under such auspicious circumstances.

In many respect this was, perhaps, the most enjoyable concert so far this season. Generally speaking, the ensemble was good, and while an occasional faulty intonation surprised the listener, the players exhibited such unmistakable familiarity with the intentions of the composer that one felt inclined to overlook small faults. Justly, the Chardons were given warm applause at the conclusion of the A minor Quartet. Tempi were well maintained and phrases competently outlined. In this as in the B flat Quartet, there was a refreshing absence of attempt at "interpretation." The players appeared content to allow the composer to speak through the medium of their various instruments.

Victor Polatschek gave a distinguished performance in the Quintet. It is a moving piece of music, and probably nowhere in Brahmsian literature will one find a lovelier or more melodious and smoothly written movement than the Adagio. Delicacy of tonal shading marked the Andantino, and the Con Moto movement, in variation form, was played with a very apparent appreciation for the varying moods suggested by the score. The large audience gave Mr. Polatschek and his fellow-artists prolonged applause at the conclusion of the piece.

G. M. S.

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Around the Corner

During the next few weeks

The Christian Science Monitor

will carry some outstanding articles.

Let's look around the corner and see what lies ahead.

Women Who Help Make the Movies — WHEN THE MOVIE industry is mentioned, most people think immediately of the actors and actresses who play their parts on the silver screen. Unheralded, however, by the vast public who follow the stars are many intelligent women who have fitted themselves into unusual and interesting positions, such as scenario writers, readers, film editors, script clerks, fashion designers, and publicity directors. Their success offers encouragement to other women who are seeking new fields of business. Miss Marjorie Shuler has interviewed twelve of these outstanding women behind the screen and gives you their stories in twelve entertaining articles beginning February 6.

The New Deal and the Average Man — HOW ARE THE policies of the New Deal affecting the average man? Will he be socially more secure with the coming of unemployment insurance and old-age pensions, or will he lose some of his rights as an individual under the new social scheme? A series of six articles to begin in the Monitor early in March will discuss the type of society which is being developed in America under the Rooseveltian philosophy.

Antiques---One at a Time — "ANTIQUES—ONE AT A TIME" is the title of a series of short articles, each with an illustration, which it is planned to run weekly on the Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts Page. The subjects will be of a miscellaneous character—furniture, glass, china, and iron work. They will be selected in a somewhat random manner rather than being continued along a single line for consecutive issues. The articles will feature English and French antiques as well as American, and each one will be treated in a simple and conversational manner, introducing personal experiences of the writer and comments based on his long experience as a collector. Watch for these miniature essays on antiques.

Is Speed Requisite to Education? — IN AN ARTICLE to appear late in February the headmaster of a well-known boys' school discusses the question of whether or not the careful, conscientious boys and girls who are slow but thorough thinkers, get the "break" in school to which they are entitled. Under the present system, a diploma is granted only when one's ability of accomplishing study tasks with a certain speed has been demonstrated. Educators and teachers will find some food for serious thought in this challenging article on the consideration needed for the "tortoises" who so earnestly enter the race for a diploma with their faster brothers, the "hares."

Weekly Magazine Section

Is International Law Growing Stronger?
Nicholas Politis
A Greek statesman who represents his country in Paris, a great student of international law and a diplomat who has helped to make it, explains how an increasing volume of international rules are being built up and recognized as valid by the nations of the world. Mr. Politis is vice-president of the Academy of International Law at The Hague and honorary professor in the faculty of law in the University of Paris. He is a member of the Institute of France and was President of the Thirteenth Assembly of the League of Nations.

When the President Sees a Play
Julia Chandler
The fortunes of the theater in the capital of the United States are closely linked to the interest which the White House takes in the drama. When a President likes plays the season is likely to be a brilliant one. A writer who has attended Washington theaters under three administrations tells what the theater can mean to a President and what a President can mean to the theater.

A Future British Prime Minster?
Everard C. Cotes
Mr. Herbert Morrison, now head of the municipal government of London, is, according to a British parliamentary observer, almost certain at one time or another to be a Labor Party Prime Minister of England. Mr. Morrison is small in stature and youthful in appearance, but a big political career is forecast for him.

Washington's Birthday Feature
Tully Nettleton
"Washington as a Churchman" will be the subject of an article in the Magazine Section for February 20. An abiding faith in divine Providence and an active participation at different times in the affairs of three Virginia churches constituted an important side of the magnificently balanced character of George Washington. His connection with them and the place of religion in his life will be briefly traced in this article.

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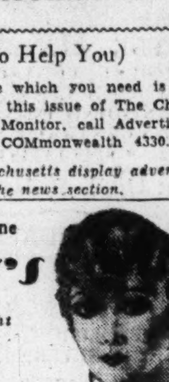

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370 Granite Ave. Tel. Bluehills 6920
FOR BETTER PASTRIES

FITCHBURG

Your patronage during 1934 was greatly appreciated
A
Ha-Dees Heater
IN YOUR CAR
will make winter driving comfortable
If your battery needs recharging, we will be glad to serve you.
Bowker, Hamblin, Donlon Tire Co.
Putnam and Broad Streets
Telephone 26

Nichols & Frost, Inc.
CLEARANCE SALE
Now in Progress
Regular Winter Stocks
25% to 50% Less Than Regular Prices
Our Quality Wearing Apparel and Accessories

Cloverhill Farms, Inc.
May we supply you with Milk, Cream or Eggs
CALL 737
FOR DAILY DELIVERY
Try One of Our Oyster Stews Served at the King's Corner Stand

Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 Day Street Tel. 456
Let us supply you with
Coal or Fuel Oil

Our 35th Anniversary Sale
WITH RADICAL REDUCTIONS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT
MILLER CLOTHING Co.
223-7 MAIN STREET Opp. R. R. Station

Winter Sport Supplies
SHOE SKATES..........$2.95 and up
NORTHLAND SKIS.....$1.00 to $13.75 pair
SLEDS..........$1.00 to $6.50
TOBOGGANS..........$8.00 to $14.25
Fitchburg Hardware Co.

MASSACHUSETTS

GLOUCESTER

William G. Brown
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

INSURANCE
All Kinds
Including Automobile
HENRY D. PACKARD, *Agent*
318 MAIN ST., GREENFIELD, MASS.

HAVERHILL

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 KENOZA AVENUE Tel. 5310
We are exclusive Haverhill agents for
NORWALK BATTERIES
We Give Complete Battery Service
If yours starts hard, let us test it and give you a complete diagnosis
P. S.—It's a wise and inexpensive precaution to keep your chains repaired.

Morse's 83rd January Clearance Sale Is Now Going On
This is your opportunity to indulge in the luxury of
MORSE CLOTHING
at close-out prices. Thousands of Dollars' worth of Men's and Boys' Clothing—"Our Regular High Quality Merchandise" Now
Drastically Reduced
NICHOLS & MORSE CO.
60-62 MERRIMACK STREET

—LORRAINE BOOT SHOP—
27 MERRIMACK STREET TEL. 3640
We Carry a Complete Line of
RUBBER FOOTWEAR
for the Entire Family
Also a Full Line of SKI-BOOTS and OUTDOOR MOCCASINS

HINGHAM

E. E. BICKFORD & CO.
After Stock-Taking Sale
HARDWARE
HOUSEHOLD and SPORTING GOODS
THE SECOND FLOOR
GIFT SHOP
A permanent feature of our business. Novel Ideas for gifts or for your own home. New items added regularly.

ANDERSON BROTHERS
Premier Italian Style Spaghetti—17-oz. glass jars 2 jars for 25c
Premier Macaroni au Gratin—17-oz. glass jars 2 jars for 35c
Kemps' Salted Mixed Nuts..........49c lb.
Kemps' Salted Cashew Nuts..........59c lb.
Dole's First Quality Pineapple Juice—#2 Tin 15c—Twelve tins $1.65

HOLYOKE

BAIL'S CLEAR-AWAY SALE
Attractive Black or Brown Kid and Suede Pumps. Baby Louis or spike heels $1.97
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET

SINCLAIR
The Florist
Oak and Appleton Streets
Say it with Flowers

HOLYOKE

Good Clothes for Every Man
Quality by KUPPENHEIMER
Agents for KNOX HATS
DUNBAR MURRAY, INC.
Holyoke's Popular Store for Men and Boys
HIGH ST. AT SUFFOLK Dial 4122

MID-WINTER CLEARANCE SALE
NOW IN PROGRESS
SHOES and HOSIERY SHARPLY REDUCED
THOMAS S. CHILDS, Inc.
HOLYOKE MASS.

LAWRENCE

- A Fashion Highlight -
Dark Slips
for SHEER DRESSES
$1.98
Match your dress with a slip, Seamprufe—adjustable straps—in brown, navy and black. Sizes 32-50.
Cherry & Webb's

F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
Real Estate and Insurance
BAY STATE BUILDING
LAWRENCE, MASS.

SEASONABLE PLANTS and CUT FLOWERS
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 PLEASANT STREET
METHUEN, MASS. TEL. 23310
Member F. T. D.

LEOMINSTER

GO TO
NICKERSON'S
FOR
"Emmerich" Bed Pillows
The Izolin Process has removed all impurities

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

WOOD'S GREENHOUSES
C. HENRY JACKSON, *Manager*
40 Clarke Street Tel. 0257

Winter Sports Supplies
Skis, Sleds, Skates, Hockeys, Straps, Ski Poles, Snow Shoes on order. Member National Hardware Stores.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE
READY'S

LOWELL

●
Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Store for Thrifty People
●
Mid Winter Furniture Sale Now Going On
●

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
January Clearance Sale
EXTRAORDINARY VALUES IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

Sale of Home Frocks $1.00
Percales, Broadcloths, Rayons, Sateens —Sizes to 46
(Downstairs Store)
Goddard Bros.
MARKET STREET LYNN
Member NRA

January Sales of YARNS
Special purchases of brand-new yarns on sale at prices much below usual.
T·W·ROGERS CO
UNION STREET LYNN

SPRAGUE, BREED STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Whyte's
Enterprise Laundry
Cleansing Laundering
83-87 WILLOW STREET, LYNN, MASS.

MALDEN

The Hat Shop of Distinction
Dorothy Benham
147 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN Tel. 0631-W

Everyone's Knitting—
It's so practical to knit so many really useful articles.
We feature all wool yarns from 10c to 55c per skein, in all colors.
The Jones Stores
MALDEN—116 Pleasant Street
Corner Washington Street

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN
(Continued)

1935 Wall Papers
Suntested Colors and Washable
9c per roll and up
COGGAN & SHERMAN
415 MAIN ST., MALDEN Tel. 4302

Semi-Annual Sale
of
Enna Jettick Shoes
Discontinued Models $2.95-$3.95
Regular Price $5 and $6
HIGGINS SHOE STORE
102 PLEASANT ST., MALDEN TEL. 1487

MEDFORD

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Telephone Arlington 3858

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

C. W. JOHNSON & CO.
Painters and Decorators
Ceilings Kalsomined
Wall Paper and Hanging
Glazing
16 CUSHING ST. Tel. Mystic 1031-J

WINTHROP STREET MARKET
F. A. SYKES, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
Heavy Beef and Pork Goods a Specialty
83 WINTHROP ST., MEDFORD HILLSIDE
Telephone Mystic 4378

MELROSE

FEARER BROS.
QUALITY SHOES
RED CROSS—W. L. DOUGLAS
ENNA JETTICK—KALI-STEN-IKS
535 Main Street Tel. 2613-W

STEARNS & HILL
INC.
505 MAIN STREET
Toilet Goods—Candy—Soda
Kodaks and Camera Supplies
Developing and Printing

Established 1899
S. S. Porter
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
498 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

"SUDDEN SERVICE"
ONLY QUALITY MERCHANDISE SINCE 1861
BENSON COAL CO.
20 TREMONT STREET MEL. 0047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
Groceries, Meats and Fish
Birdseye Frosted Foods
415 Franklin St. Phones 3400-1-2-3

NEEDHAM

Tel-NEE. 0330
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOOD SPECIALISTS
with prices that appeal
ASK FOR OUR WEEKLY LIST

HOME DRY GOODS SHOPPE
"CLEARANCE SALE"
Ladies' and Children's Union Suits
Flannelette Pajamas and Gowns
● SPECIAL ●
$1.95 DRESSES $1.69

Estab. 1882
Anthracite
Silo Service
Silo Servicel
92 West St.
950 Great Plain Ave.
FUELS COAL Whetton's OIL
Estab. 1882
Heating Range
Meter Measured
Tel. Need. 0380
Tel. Need. 0967

NEW BEDFORD

Automatic Heat with "MOTORSTOKOR"
is worth more, but actually costs less. Why switch to hazardous fuels—for which your present furnace was never designed? Enjoy all the luxury of scientifically controlled, automatically operated heat with Anthracite Coal. No ash to shovel, no grates to shake. CLEAN. No oily smudge, no odor. QUIET. No annoying roar. ECONOMICAL, burns the cheaper sized coals. SAFE. Anthracite can't flood or explode.
TELEPHONE 314
For Full Information
CITY COAL COMPANY
AGENTS
New Bedford

MICHAUD'S
240 UNION STREET, COR. SIXTH
High Grade Clothing and Furnishings
Custom Tailoring a Specialty

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
696 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWBURYPORT

STAR MARKET
68 PROSPECT STREET
QUALITY FOOD AT REASONABLE PRICES
Orders delivered to any part of the city.
We Welcome You to Inspect Our New Store. Tel. 888

L. L. PEAVY CO., Inc.
35 MARKET SQ. NEWBURYPORT
36 MARKET ST. PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Hardware, Sporting Goods
Electrical Supplies and
Pipe and Fittings

STOP HERE
For Gasoline and Oil
A. R. True's
Filling Station
At the Newburyport end of the turnpike

NEWTON

Meredith Beauty Studio
EXPERTS IN
Beauty Service
392 Centre St. New. No. 1829

Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
583 WASHINGTON STREET

See the 1935 Cars With
ELECTRIC HAND
NEWTON HUDSON TERRAPLANE CO.
208 Washington St. New. No. 1990

NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON CENTRE WOMAN'S EXCHANGE and GIFT SHOP
After Stock-Taking
CLEARANCE SALE
Trays, Vases, Glasses, Pitchers, Jellies
Waste Baskets, Bead Boxes
At Half the Regular Prices

NEWTONVILLE

See the New Ford V-8 Now on Display
NEWTON MOTOR SALES CO.
773 Washington Street
New No. 4200

Ruane Flowers
Christmas Wreaths Now on Display
77 WALNUT ST. New. No. 5098

NEWTON FLOWER SHOP
323 WALNUT STREET
CALL
NEWTON NORTH 2900
At Any Hour

PARAMOUNT MARKET
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many nationally advertised products.

STAR MARKET CO. of NEWTON
304 WALNUT STREET, NEWTONVILLE
Free delivery to all the Newtons.
Charge accounts solicited.
NEWTON NORTH 8280

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Lehigh—Koppers Coke
Cities Service Fuel
Furnace and Range Oil
KIMBALL & CARY CO.
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

January Clearance Sale
NOW GOING ON
Many Attractive Styles for Men and Women
WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
190 NORTH STREET

REDUCED PRICES on New Maple Bedroom and Dining Furniture in Stock.
Upholstered living room chairs at substantial price savings.
ARNO E. LEHMANN
Furniture—Bedding—Floor Coverings
101 SOUTH STREET

Upholstering — Painting
House Repairs
At Moderate Prices
Herbert A. Smith's Work Shop
101 ELM STREET TEL. 2-5783

KNITTING Is All the Rage
It seems as if everyone is doing it.
Free instructions by an expert.
ENGLAND BROTHERS

The Agricultural National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

PROFIT by Wallace's

50c DAY

Fri. and Sat.
Jan. 18th and 19th

A Store-Wide Event

Below are just a few of the many values.

25c Fine 80-square Percales, 100 patterns, 3 yards.... $1.00
Famous makes of Silks and Acetates, made to sell at 1.00 to 1.50, for .....50c yd.
Mill "Close-outs" Colored Krinkle Bedspreads ....50c ea.
Regular 59c Women's Silk Hosiery .....50c pr.
Fresh new Cottage Curtain Sets .....50c pr.
81x99 Slumberland Sheets, value 1.00 each, 2 for..... $1.50
And many, many others.

The WALLACE CO.

Anna Ferguson *Elsie Tait*
THE ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

HERBERT'S MARKET
is the place where you can buy quality at reasonable prices
DIAL 2-1587 208 ELM STREET

NEW MAPLE bedroom and dining room furniture. Also several fine upholstered living room pieces at reasonable prices.
ARNO E. LEHMANN
Furniture—Bedding—Floor Coverings
Phone 2-3747
101 SOUTH STREET

GRAPE FRUIT JUICE
NO. 2 CAN 10c
FLORIDA GRAPE FRUIT
3 NO. 2 CANS 35c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade
Pittsfield, Dalton, Great Barrington

JANUARY SALE of STYLISH FUR COATS
Remodeling and Repairing
BROOKNER FUR SHOP
281 NORTH STREET DIAL 2-2962
Opposite Y. M. C. A.

You can arrange through the Equitable to have your bills paid for your estate and not from your estate.
GLADYS H. BOARDMAN
28 NORTH STREET DIAL 8311

QUINCY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained GRA 3418—9:30 to 11:30 daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

INEZ' GIFTS
(Next Door to Ship's Haven)
Announce the opening of a
LENDING LIBRARY
with a large selection of New Books
ANTIQUE CHINESE PORCELAINS AND EMBROIDERIES
A reduction of 25% on all articles from 75c up.
Hours 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave., Wollaston
President 0839
RANGE and FURNACE OILS
"blue coal" CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE

PETTENGILL'S
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Established 1876
Diamonds, Watches, Silver
EXPERT WATCH and JEWELRY REPAIR SERVICE
1482 HANCOCK STREET Granite 0338-W

Trade-Marked Fuels
'blue coal' *New England Coke*
Franklin Coal *Cities Service Oils*
QUINCY
COAL & FUEL OIL CO.
1520 HANCOCK STREET PRES. 0047

When Dissatisfied
CALL
Cushings Laundry
GRANITE 6518
Wet Wash Delivered in Heated Trucks

If It's From Walter Main's It's Reliable
MARK DOWN SALE NOW GOING ON!
Walter Main's Men's Store
1381 HANCOCK ST. Granite 5551

READING

Choice Flowers
Floral Tributes
PHONE 1000
Free Delivery
Greater Boston
Reading Greenhouses
143 So. Main Street

MASSACHUSETTS

READING
(Continued)

HOOK *and* COWARD
Gas, Oil and Accessories
Tires, Tubes, Batteries
Tel. 0267 Cor. High and Chute Sts.

E. B. CURRELL & SON
BUILDERS
Milling—Jobbing
38 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1167
SHOP, 43 HIGH STREET

SALEM

The Merchants National Bank
The Only National Bank in Salem
253 ESSEX STREET

SHARON

SHAW & DENNETT
INSURANCE
AND
ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD TEL. 2266

SOMERVILLE

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
West Somerville Somerville
639 Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

Leavitt's Shoe Shop
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
for all occasions.
267 ELM STREET DAVIS SQUARE

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OIL—N. E. COKE
Call SOM. 0319
38-40 Park Street

B. P. SAWYER, Inc.
APOTHECARY
KEMP AGENCY
Salted Nuts and Signature Chocolates.
Cards and Gifts for All Occasions.
Come and see our special values.
152-4 Highland Avenue Som. 5474

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817. 21 Besse Place. 1 to 5 daily.

FINAL CLEARANCE!
200 pairs of shoes. Mostly brown. Broken sizes. $3.85
Formerly $5.75 to $8.75
MANNING-ARMSTRONG
309 BRIDGE STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

TAUNTON

Our Great
ANNUAL WHITE SALE
Starts Saturday
N. H. SKINNER CO.
TAUNTON, MASS.

A. C. LEWIS CO., Inc.
4-6 TRESCOTT STREET
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR DECORATORS
Wall Paper, Paints, Window Shades, Glass
TELEPHONE 3007

WALTHAM

ALL OF US
WISH
ALL OF YOU
A BETTER NEW YEAR
WALTHAM COAL COMPANY
Est. 1872
633 MAIN STREET, WALTHAM
TELEPHONE WAL. 0116

WINTHROP

Sell your old
GOLD
We pay cash for all your old gold and silver articles.
M. MILAN
387 Washington Street Room 317
Boston, Mass. Tel. Lib. 3117

Everybody's Cash Market
WINTHROP CENTER OCEAN 1520
Fresh Dressed Fowl, (4-4½ lb. av.) .....26c lb.
Boneless Undercut (Roast or Pot Roast) .....29c lb.
Bunch Carrots } All
1 Head Iceberg Lettuce } for
3 lb. Squash } 25c
Juicy Grapefruit, 4 for.....19c

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers Potted Plants
2 BOXFORD STREET DIAL 24607

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, The Belvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea, central, gas fires in bedrooms, from 3½ gns., 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 17 PRINCES SQ., BAYSWATER, W. 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BERKS—Children wanted as boarders; good governess kept; games, excellent education; happy country life. MRS. CARLOS WILSON, Welford Farm House, Newbury.

BUSINESS WANTED

WANTED, A SMALL BUSINESS (ANY KIND), PREFERABLY NEAR SEA; up to £250. Send particulars to Box M-8913, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE HOUSES

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES—Mesdames Till and Farnham welcome residential visitors to their home where every opportunity is afforded for quiet rest and study and the help of experienced workers is obtainable. "Sunbury Place." Tel. Sun. 387.

FLATS TO LET

HOVE, SUSSEX—Sunny, sheltered, high district, in lady's own quiet modern house, on the one upper floor, 3 or 4 good South rooms, bathroom, etc.; furnished; service, board as desired; unique winter aspect; garden, garage. Box M-8906, 2 Adelphi Ter., London, W. C. 2.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

DELICIOUS HOME-MADE CAKES
Price List on Application.
BUTTERFLY TEA ROOMS
Dunchurch, Near Rugby

FURRIERS

BOURNEMOUTH—WILLIAM HARRIS, ladies' tailor, furrier; fur coats repaired, dyed, cleaned, remodelled; costumes from 3½ guineas, perfect cut, latest style; own materials made up. 26 The Triangle.

HOUSES FOR SALE

DEVONSHIRE, PAIGNTON—Freehold private, modern residence, £3250; 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, kitchen, 2 bathrooms; garage, garden; good position on sea front. Box M-8911, 2 Adelphia Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

THREE HOUSES FOR SALE
FOUR FLATS TO LET
E. COUCH, Cliff Cot, Cliff Park, Paignton

HOUSES TO LET

CAMBERLEY—To let furnished, 4 guineas weekly, 7-room, modern cottage on golf links; company's water, gas, electric services; independent boiler. Apply "CULTRA," Camberley.

TAL-Y-BONT, Cardigan Bay—Furnished house to let; 4 bedrooms, 2 sitting, electric light, indoor sanitation; own grounds; 2 guineas weekly. Apply JENKINS, "Mertyn," Tal-y-bont.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Meadowcroft, Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEXHILL-ON-SEA, 15, De la Warr Rd.—Guests or students for music or languages received by well-known musician; ideal conditions; study or holiday; large house facing south, overlooking golf-course and Channel.

SUSSEX—Attractive old Sussex farm house, mod. conv.; good table; 2½ gns. weekly, inclusive. Mrs. Bowerman, Sempstead, Ewhurst.

WORTHING—4, Church Walk; permanent or holiday guests received, Christian Scientists preferred; close sea, gardens, buses, shops; liberal table from 2 gns. MRS. CHAMPION.

POST WANTED

GENTLEWOMAN wishes to be useful to someone; capable, good needlewoman; small remuneration for comfortable home; light post. Box M-2050, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

NURSE, fully qualified, open for engagement to those seeking skilled care and attention. MISS DEAVILLE, 12 Watlands Ave., Porthill, near Stoke-on-Trent.

ROOMS TO LET

HERTS.—TWO bedrooms and SITTING ROOM, with use of rest of furnished house; low rent; in good part of Letchworth. Apply MOORHEN, South View.

SALESMEN WANTED

TO CALL on dairies and farms; salary and commission; state age, experience (whether cyclist or motor cyclist); districts covered. Liverpool; South Lancs; Hants. BARLOW, 139, Vauxhall Rd., Liverpool. 3.

TEACHERS

BETTY I. DUNCAN, L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., M.R.S.T., visits and receives pianoforte pupils in Cheltenham and the surrounding districts; aural training classes arranged. Holmlea, Charlton Lane, Cheltenham.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

Parsons, Welch & Cowell
Estate Agents, Auctioneers, etc.
128 High Street, Sevenoaks Phone 36

England

BERKSHIRE

MAIDENHEAD

T. S. VEVERS Ltd.
BUILDERS AND DECORATORS
HEATING ENGINEERS
4 York Road, Maidenhead Tel. 355

DEVONSHIRE

EXETER

Let an Electrical Engineer Demonstrate
The Goblin Electric Cleaner
There is a model to suit your needs and pocket. Estimates for all kinds of Electrical work.
L. O. MEYER
2, Honiton Road, EXETER
(Late B. T. H. Coy) PHONE 2573

PLYMOUTH

WHEN
you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
GET IT AT
POPHAM'S
Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 303

UP TO DATE RADIO
PHONE 206
K. M. DAWE
RADIO ENGINEER
12 Saltash Street
Repairs a Speciality. Accumulator Charging and Service.

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
DRAPERS
desire at the conclusion of their business year to thank readers of the Monitor for their valued patronage, and trust that they have justified the confidence placed in them.

THE HOUSE *for* HOUSEHOLD LINENS
4-6 STRAND TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

W. HILL MEADFOOT DAIRY
Park Street Phone 2386

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 Union Street, Torquay Phone 2609
77 Fore Street, Brixham Phone 99

DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY
(Continued)

J. F. ROCKHEY Ltd.
WINTER SALE
Reduced Prices December 31st, and Throughout January
A Visit Will Be Appreciated
TORQUAY and NEWTON ABBOT

FOR FURNITURE of every description
GOODEVE
39 Abbey Rd., Torquay 2156

T. OLIVER & SONS
(1934) Ltd.
Complete House Furnishers
House and Estate Agents, etc.
16 STRAND, TORQUAY

BERT EVANS
Elmed, Shiphay Avenue
BUILDING, CONTRACTING, JOBBING.
Houses and Bungalows now being erected in select locality.
'phone 63172

GOODBODY'S CAFE
FLEET STREET
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Devonshire Cream

DORSET

POOLE and District

J. VINEY & SONS
COAL, CORN, SEED and Potato Merchants
34 Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 192

For Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Go to
GEO. WHEELER
119 Commercial Road
Parkstone Tel. 17

E. LANNINGTON
HOUSE FURNISHERS
FURNISHING FABRICS
BEDDING
109 Commercial Rd., Parkstone Tel. 31

Park Garage (Branksome) Ltd.
W. Allen Specializes in car sales, any make! New and used.
Bournemouth Road Tel. Parkstone 453

Hewett & Hewett
From GIEVE, Bond Street, W.
Tailor for Ladies and Gentlemen
Burberry Agents
Station Approach, Parkstone Tel. 829

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

LET HILLS PRINT IT
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1

Cantilever Shoe
The Massingham Shoe Store
Tel. 33148 63 Queen's Road
CLIFTON

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

MUNDY & CO.
CUT GLASS
CHINA and EARTHENWARE
PYREX COOKING GLASS
Special attention given to Replacements and Matchings.
68 Queen's Road, Clifton, Bristol

CHELTENHAM

Your New Year Resolution!
Give the "DIAMOND" a Trial!
HANDKERCHIEFS, ½d each
PILLOW CASES, 1 d each
Towels (all kinds), 1 d each
SHIRTS, 2½d each
SHEETS, 3 d each
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Christian Science Monitor Newscasts

(All times given are local)

Newscasts will appear on Fridays. These newscasts are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

New England

Massachusetts

Boston-Springfield—Week days, 12 noon and 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 12 noon and 7:45 p. m., WBZ-WBZA, 990kc; WIXAZ, 31.35m.

Maine

Portland—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 1 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

New Hampshire

Manchester—Week days except Saturday, 10:45 a. m., and 4:30 p. m., WFEA, 1430kc.

Vermont

Rutland—Week days, 11:30 a. m., 5:15 p. m., WSYB, 1500kc.
Springfield—Week days, 11:30 a. m., WNBX, 1260kc.
Waterbury—Week days, 9 a. m., WDEV 560kc.

Eastern States

Florida

Orlando—Week days, except Saturday, no regular time assigned, WDBO, 580kc.

Georgia

Columbus—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:15 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.
Macon—Fridays, 11 a. m., WMAZ, 1180kc.

New Jersey

Newark—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.

New York

Albany—Week days, no regular time assigned, WABY, 1370kc.
Auburn—Week days, 4 p. m., WMBO, 1310kc.
Brooklyn—Mondays, 5:15 p. m., WBBC, 1400kc.
Canton—Week days, 1 p. m., WCAD, 1220kc.
Chester—Week days, except Wednesdays, 12:30 p. m.; Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WGNY, 1210kc.
Jamestown—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WOCL, 1210kc.
Saranac Lake—Week days, 10 a. m., WNBZ 1290kc.
Syracuse — Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 12:15 p. m., WSYR, 570kc.
Utica—Week days, 5:30 p. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
White Plains—Thursdays, Saturdays, 3:45 p. m., WPAS, 1210kc.
Woodside—Tuesdays, 1:15 p. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Durham—Mondays, 8:45 p. m.; Tuesdays, 12 noon; Wednesdays and Fridays, 1:30 p. m.; Thursdays, 1:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 8:30 p. m.; WDNC, 1500kc.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia—Week days, 4:20 p. m., WFI, 560kc.

Central States

Arkansas

Little Rock—Week days, 12 noon, KLRA, 1390kc.

Illinois

Chicago—Week days, 12:45 p. m., WJJD, 1130kc.
Joliet—Week days, 9:35 a. m., WCLS, 1310kc.
Quincy — Week days, 11 a. m., WTAD, 1440kc.
Springfield—Week days, 10 p. m., WTAX, 1210kc.
Tuscola—Week days, except Saturday, 8 a. m., WDZ, 1070kc.

Indiana

Anderson—Week days, no regular time assigned, WHBU, 1210kc.
Evansville—Week days, no regular time assigned, WGBF, 630kc.
Fort Wayne—Week days, no regular time assigned, WOWO, 1160kc.
Indianapolis—Week days, 5 p. m., WFBM, 1230kc.
Terre Haute—Week days, 1:45 p. m., WBOW, 1310kc.

Iowa

Ames—Week days, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 4:15 p. m.; effective Feb. 1, 5 p. m., WOI, 640kc.
Davenport—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.
Des Moines—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10:15 a. m., WHO, 1000kc.

Kansas

Abilene—Week days, 9:05 a. m., KFBI, 1050kc.
Dodge City—Week days, 11:45 a. m., KGNO, 1340kc.
Kansas City—Week days, 6:45 p. m., WLBF, 1420kc.

Louisiana

New Orleans—Week days, 1 p. m., WBNO 1200kc.
Shreveport—Week days, except Saturday, 7:15 p. m., KWKH, 1100kc.

Michigan

Bay City—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WBCM, 1410kc.
Detroit—Week days, 12:15 p. m., WJBK, 1500kc.
Ironwood—Week days, 3:30 p. m., WJMS, 1420kc.
Jackson—Week days, 5:15 p. m., WIBM, 1370kc.
Lansing—Week days, except Saturday, 12:45 p. m.; Saturdays, 9:15 p. m., WJIM, 1420kc.

Minnesota

Duluth — Week days except Saturdays, 3 p. m., WEBC, 1290kc.

Missouri

Columbia—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KFRU, 630kc.
Springfield—Week days, 7:30 a. m. and

Montana

Great Falls—Week days, 8:30 p. m., KFBB, 1280kc.
Missoula—Twice a week, no regular time assigned, KGVO, 1200kc.

Nebraska

Lincoln—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KFAB, 770kc; week days, 8:45 p. m., KFOR, 1210kc.
North Platte—Week days, except Saturday, 3 p. m., KGNF, 1430kc.
Omaha—Week days, 9:30 p. m., KOIL, 1260kc.
Scottsbluff—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGKY, 1500kc.

Ohio

Akron—Week days, no regular time assigned, WJW, 1210kc.
Columbus—Week days, 12:30 and 6 p. m., WAIU, 640kc.
Mt. Orab—Week days, 2:45 p. m., WHDB, 1370kc.

Oklahoma

Norman—Week days, no regular time assigned, WNAD, 1010kc.
Ponca City—Week days, 8 a. m., WBBZ, 1200kc.

South Dakota

Aberdeen—Week days, no regular time assigned, KABN, 1420kc.
Huron—Week days, 3:15 p. m., KDGY, 1340kc.
Pierre—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KGFX, 630kc.
Watertown—Week days, 9 a. m., and 3:35 p. m., KWTN, 1210kc.
Yankton—Week days, 10 p. m., WNAX, 570kc.

Texas

Amarillo—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGRS, 1410kc.
Austin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KNOW, 1300kc.
Corpus Christi—Week days, 8:45 a. m., KGFI, 1500kc.
Dallas—Week days, no regular time assigned, KRLD, 1040kc.
Dublin—Week days, no regular time assigned, KFPL, 1310kc.
Fort Worth—Week days, 4:15 p. m., KTAT, 1240kc.
Galveston—Week days, 8:45 p. m., KLUF, 1370kc.
Houston—Week days, no regular time assigned, KTRH, 1330kc.
Lubbock—Week days, 5 p. m., KFYO, 1310kc.
Port Arthur—Week days, 6:30 a. m., KPAC, 1260kc.
San Angelo—Week days, 4:45 p. m., KGKL, 1370kc.
Tyler—Week days, 9:45 a. m., KGKB, 1500kc.
Weslaco—Week days, 12:45 p. m., KRGV, 1260kc.
Wichita Falls—Week days, no regular time assigned, KGKO, 570kc.

West Virginia

Bluefield—Saturdays, no regular time assigned, WHIS, 1410kc.

Mountain States

Colorado

Colorado Springs—Week days, except Saturday, 10 a. m., and week days, 9 p. m., KVOR, 1270kc.
Denver—Week days, 10:15 p. m., KLZ, 560kc.
Grand Junction—Week days, 1:45 p. m., KFXJ, 1200kc.
Greeley—Week days, 4:30 p. m., KFKA, 850kc.
Pueblo—Week days, 9:30 a. m., KGHF, 1320kc.

Idaho

Boise—Week days, 12:30 p. m., KIDO, 1350kc.

Pacific States

California

Hollywood—Week days, 12:05 and 6:30 p. m., KMTR, 570kc.
San Francisco—Week days, 1:35 p. m., KFRC, 610kc.
Stockton—Week days, 1 p. m., KWG, 1200kc.

Oregon

Corvallis—Week days, 6:15 p. m., KOAC, 550kc.
Portland—Week days, 12 noon, KPJR, 1300kc.

Washington

Seattle—Week days, 9:30 a. m., 6 and 9 p. m., KJR, 970kc; KOMO, 920kc.
Spokane—Week days, 8:30 a. m., 1:15 and 9:15 p. m., KGA, 900kc.
Tacoma—Week days, 6 p. m., KMO, 1330kc.
Walla Walla—Week days, 8:15 p. m., KUJ, 1370kc.

Canada

Alberta

Calgary—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CFAC, 930kc.
Edmonton—Week days, no regular time assigned CJCA, 730kc.
Lethbridge—Week days, no regular time assigned, CJOC, 1230kc.

British Columbia

Vancouver—Week days, 8 p. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Manitoba

Winnipeg—Tuesdays and Fridays, 4:15 p. m., CKY, 960kc.
Winnipeg-Yorkton—Week days except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Ontario

Chatham—Week days, 1:15 p. m., CFCO 600kc.
Hamilton—Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5:30 p. m.; Tuesdays, 8:30 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 8:15 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Ottawa—Week days, no regular time assigned, CRCO, 880kc.
St. Catharines—Week days, 5:45 p. m., CKTB, 1200kc.
Sault Ste. Marie—Week days, 8:45 a. m. and 5:15 p. m., CJIC, 890kc.
Windsor—Week days, no regular time assigned, CKLW, 1030kc.

Saskatchewan

Regina—Week days, 10:15 p. m., CJRM, 540kc.
Yorkton-Winnipeg—Week days, except Saturday, 8:15 p. m.; Saturdays, 7:45 p. m., CJGX, 630kc.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

For Sunday, Jan. 20

Eastern States

New York

New York City—Fourteenth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; W8XK, 13.52 and 19.72m.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; W9XAA, 49.34m.

Missouri

St. Louis—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., KMOX, 1090kc.

Ohio

Cincinnati—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WKRC, 550kc.
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc.

Oregon

Portland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KEX, 1180kc.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KJR, 970kc.

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CJOR, 600kc.

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc.

Motion Pictures

"The Lives of a Bengal Lancer"

Paramount pops up with a near-British thriller in "The Lives of a Bengal Lancer," which is indebted, though perhaps not enough, to the book by Francis Yeats-Brown. It is a highly sentimentalized account of British in India. You know—the honor-of-the-regiment, a-handful-of-men-taking-care-of-300,000,000, chin-up-old-fellow, heart-of-gold-under-a-gruff-exterior kind of thing. Very Kipling. There's plenty of rough riding and shooting and torture and cowardice and courage. Military men will be especially interested in the discipline of this regiment, which permits a British officer to disobey orders, and even to "sass" his superior, with impunity. As if to make sure that no one took all this seriously, Paramount have cast Gary Cooper, Franchot Tone and Richard Cromwell as the Three all-British Lanceteers. Nothing could have been more improbable. Sir Guy Standing as the colonel and C. Aubrey Smith as the major are, naturally, more in the vein; but even they cannot make their material seem real. And who do you think is cast as that wicked Mohammed Khan? Douglas Dumbrille . . . yes, really. At the Metropolitan in Boston the film occupies one hour and fifty minutes.

"Babbitt"

"Babbitt," now at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, Boston, is notable chiefly because it features that loveliest lady of the American screen, Aline MacMahon. Guy Kibbee is in the name part, and although Sinclair Lewis probably wouldn't recognize him, he manages to make the hero reasonably sympathetic. The story is made to turn on a plot to swindle the city on a land deal. Babbitt is dragged into it by some smoothies and out of it by his family. On the same bill is a mystery called "The Secret Bride," which involves the Governor (Arthur Byron) and his daughter (Barbara Stanwyck) and her new husband, the attorney general (Warren William). Justice triumphs and villainy is punished, according to the precepts of Mr. Hays.

Democratic 'New Deal' Party Nearly Ends in Riot

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18 (AP)—Thousands of persons, unable to gain admittance to the 174th Armory for a "New Deal" party sponsored by city Democrats, last night stampeded in a wild melee that neared a riot.

When the doors were barred after the 10,000 attendance limited by military regulations had been reached, ticketholders outside rushed all entrances and ripped doors from their hinges. The party was sponsored by the city Democratic organization to pay off debts of $68,000 left over from last year's campaigns.

Daily Features

Midnight oil has been known to save the scholarship.

Yes, but dough cast across the Atlantic doesn't always return.

With the Inventors

Clothes Hanger

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHY didn't I think of it?" is the obvious reaction to this clothes hanger. As you see, ladies' skirts or men's trousers may be slipped across the horizontal rod without going through the usual procedure of trying to hold the hanger in one hand and pull them smoothly through the bar with the other. It would be equally easy to remove them, and should save many a wrinkle inflicted in the process. The credit for the idea goes to Karl Goerner of Woodridge, N. J., and has won for him U. S. Patent No. 1980939.

Parliamentary Law in Beacondale

"The Previous Question"

No. 21

A main motion and a motion to postpone indefinitely were before the house. Then Solomon Wright puzzled everyone by "moving the previous question." The president called on Mr. Wright to explain.

"THE previous question is the proper motion to be used to stop debate, and bring the assembly at once to a vote on the immediately pending motion, and on such other motions as may be properly specified in the call," Mr. Wright began to explain. "It means, for instance, that if the previous question is ordered in this case, debate on the motions before the house would cease, and the vote on the motion to postpone indefinitely would be taken at once.

"In this connection," Mr. Wright continued, "it might be well to remember that the calling of 'Question' by someone in the assembly does not require the Chair to stop debate or call for a vote. No attention need be paid to such a call, unless, of course, it is evident that discussion is ended. In other words, it is not the mere calling of 'Question' that stops debate; it is the ordering of the 'Previous Question.'"

Mr. Wright then explained how his motion should be put, and the president proceeded to act accordingly: "The previous question on the motion to postpone indefinitely has been called. Since it is ordered only by a two-thirds vote, all in favor of ordering the previous question on the motion to postpone indefinitely the buying of material to paint the schoolhouse will please rise."

"Those opposed, please rise. The affirmative has it and the previous question on the motion to postpone indefinitely is ordered."

The Chair then took a vote on the question of postponing indefinitely the matter of buying material to paint the schoolhouse. The motion carried.

"This disposes of the question of buying paint for the schoolhouse," announced President Putney. "Is there any further business to be taken care of?"

Darius Brooks spoke up: "Let's don't put so many stumbling blocks in our way, from now on."

"Well, Mr. President," observed Caleb Wells, good-naturedly. "I reckon the only difference in stumblin' blocks and steppin' stones is in the way you use 'em."

Abner Stevens now addressed the Chair and was recognized. "It seems to me we made a mistake in voting down that question of buying paint for the schoolhouse," he said. "Let's take that up again. In order to get it before the house, I move that we buy paint for the schoolhouse."

Up jumped Solomon Wright.

(Continued on Monday)

Today's Limerick

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans traveling to Ypres,
Whose hearts sank deeper and dypres,
Declared, without mirth,
"Oh, for one upper berth
On a good old American slypres!"

Children's Corner

A Cold Night in the Playroom

"IT WAS the custom and habit of Susan the maid, a conscientious young woman," said Uncle John, "to open the playroom window the last thing at night after she had picked up the playroom. This allowed the fresh air to come in through the window, and, although the fresh air made the playroom very cool in winter, Susan thought there would be nobody playing there, so it wouldn't make any difference. And then in the morning she closed the window."

"He's going to tell us a story," said Katharine.

"About Josephus," said little John.

"And Arabella," said Katharine.

"I guess they felt cold," said little John.

"Ordinarily not," said Uncle John. "You see, toys don't mind the weather as much as children. It takes a lot of weather, so I understand, to make any difference to a toy monkey like Josephus or a rag doll like Arabella.

"But the night I have in mind was a very, very cold night, and after Susan had left the window open the playroom was a very, very cold place."

"I should think the toys would have stayed put away," said Katharine.

"You would think so," said Uncle John. "But one thing toys don't like is to stay put away. That's why they get found in such odd places, and then the children are blamed for having left them there. So this night they were up and about as usual, and Josephus and Arabella were

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

And He Pulled and He Pulled.

talking with Policeman Marshmallow Smith where he sat on his alphabet block.

"'It seems to me, Josephus and Marshmallow,' said Arabella, 'that this playroom is rather chilly. And getting chillier. I feel cooler and cooler. I don't like it.'

"'It's that Susan, Arabella and Marshmallow,' said Josephus. 'Leaving the window open. Fresh air is no doubt a fine thing, but she ought to know when there is too much of it. I feel chilly myself almost to the tip end of my tail.'

"'I've been noticing it, Josephus and Arabella,' said Marshmallow Smith, slapping his hands gently on his chest.

"And with that Policeman Marshmallow Smith got off the alphabet block and crossed the playroom and climbed up on the window seat and got up on the window sill and reached up and just managed to get hold of the window. And he pulled and he pulled.

"'I guess you need some help closing that window, Marshmallow,'" said Josephus, climbing up on the sill, and getting hold of the window beside Marshmallow Smith. 'Now, old fellow, both together.' And they pulled and pulled.

"'Perhaps I can help, too, Josephus and Marshmallow,' said Arabella, climbing up on the sill and standing on tiptoe to get hold of the window. And they pulled and pulled.

"'It's coming, Arabella and Josephus,' said Marshmallow Smith. 'Now all of us together. Pull. Pull.' So Josephus and Arabella and Policeman Marshmallow Smith all pulled together and down came the window.

"But the next morning when Susan came in to close the window she said, 'Well! well! well! I did think I left that window open last night to let in the fresh air.'"

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post Gazette: Many husbands will approve the description of Mrs. Roosevelt as best-dressed, because she is going to wear some of last year's gowns again this winter.

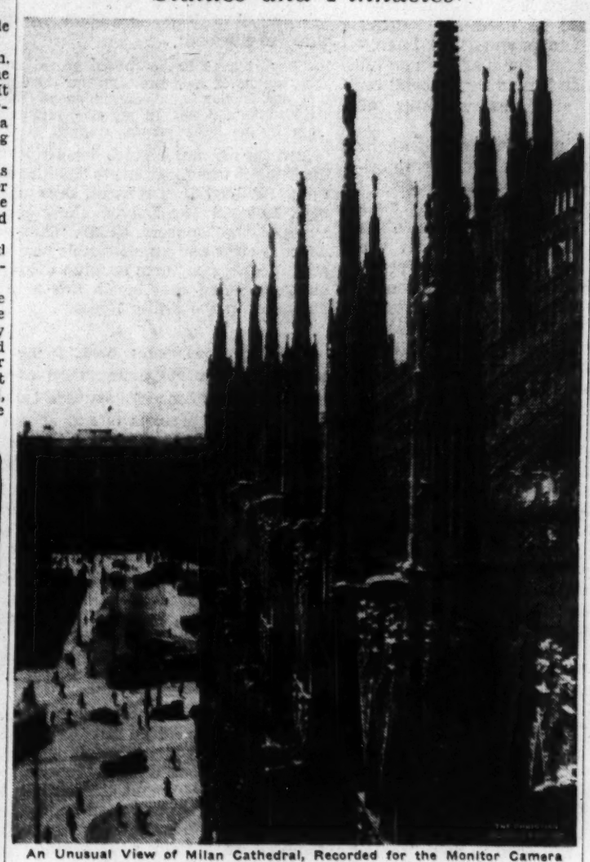
Humorist: A girl said in court that she broke off her engagement because her fiancé was always combing his hair in public. That naturally led to a parting.

New Yorker: A census by the Associated Press shows that there were 13,512,749 Republican votes in the recent election. Nobody imagined that it was possible for human beings to live so long without eating.

Quotation for Today

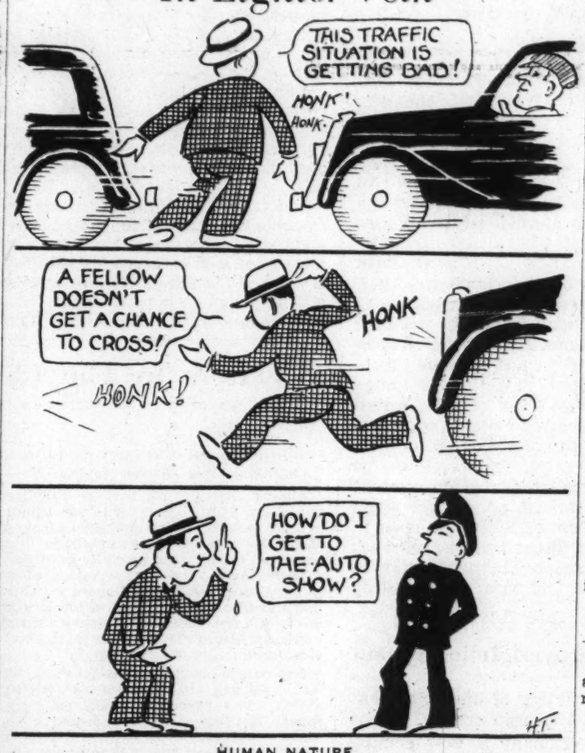
THE Holy Supper is kept indeed,
In whatso we share with another's need;
Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare;
Who gives himself with his alms feeds three,
Himself, his hungering neighbor, and me.
—J. RUSSELL LOWELL

Statues and Pinnacles



An Unusual View of Milan Cathedral, Recorded for the Monitor Camera Club by George Rigden, Weston-Super-Mare, Somerset, Eng.

In Lighter Vein



HUMAN NATURE

The Palms

First Guest: "Wonder why they call this hotel the Palms? I've never seen a palm anywhere near the place."

Second Guest: "You'll see them before you go. It's a pleasant little surprise the whole staff keeps for the guests on the last day of their stay."

An Actor

"Dad, what is an actor?"

"An actor? My son, an actor is a man who can walk to the side of a stage, peer into the wings filled with theatrical props, dirt and dust, other actors, stage hands, old clothes and other claptrap, and say, 'What a lovely view there is from this window!'"—*Variety.*

Enough

"What's this big item on your expense account?"

"Oh, that's my hotel bill."

"Well, don't buy any more hotels."—*Bee-Hive.*

Foreign

"Have you heard this newest foreign opera singer, Madame Duman Nike?"

"Heard her? Why, I went to school with her in Oshkosh, Wis."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Of (B. D.)—The correspondent writes:

So often one hears from the platform the word—that little preposition—"of" sounded *uv*. Would you please enlighten us specifically on this? Nothing much should be made of it. But don't you think *uv* is pretty bad?

Yes, but not so bad as making weak words strong; not so bad as taking mere linking terms out of the background of speech and giving them prominence; not so bad as encouraging word-consciousness to the point where readers and speakers begin to give such attention to how to say or read something that they lose sight of what they are saying or reading.

Only when "of" is standing alone, or is emphatic ("He is with us, but not *of* us), is it pronounced *ov*, with *o* as in odd.

At all other times the word is decidedly weak, and the *o* is properly clipped short as in connect. And the *o* in connect is near relative of short *u*. For example: "He is one *uv* my friends" (with the preposition kept well in the background) is less offensive than "He is one *ov* my friends" (with the *o* meticulously sounded as in odd—and the preposition elevated to undeserved importance).

The one (M. L., who reports hearing the definite article sounded with long *e* before "one")—"The" is sounded with *e* long, or preferably quick-long as in create, before words beginning with a vowel sound. "One" begins with a vowel, but not with a vowel sound; so the definite article is sounded with *e* obscured, as in maker.

Worth Knowing

THE AMOUNT SPENT IN THE U.S. FOR LUXURIES IN THE PAST YEAR WOULD HAVE BOUGHT FOR RELIEF PURPOSES ~

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Things of Beauty

Miles of ocean spray atop, the breakers blown backward by a land wind.
—*Mamie C. S., Hollywood, Calif.*

Red Mexican chilis drying on an adobe roof.
—*Minnie L. McC., Los Angeles.*

Song of bird and brook: a coincidence of sounds.
—*Mrs. Mabelle S., Santa Monica, Calif.*

The expression on a boy's face just as he finds his dog.
—*Claire M. S., Haddon Heights, N. J.*

A swarm of golden butterflies down a country lane.
—*Lavinia B. T., Brookeville, Md.*

A white road winding like a silvery ribbon over purple moors on a moonlit night.
—*Nancy B., Vancouver, B. C.*

Tall alder bushes growing up out of a patch of long-stemmed blue violets.
—*K. H. M., West Somerville, Mass.*

The pure white of a sea gull against the ocean blue.
—*Mrs. Lela M. B., Ellensburg, Wash.*

Cocks shrilling through the morning silence that all is well.
—*H. B. D., Chicago.*

The smell of new-mown hay.
—*Mrs. M. G. H., Northwich, Cheshire, Eng.*

Tinsel balls on a Christmas tree, all reflecting the one window of the room.
—*Miss Z. R. H., Brookline, Mass.*

Remember?

When we children thought our neighbor's kitchen and pantry a veritable fairyland, because she had artistically papered it with remnants of various kinds of wallpaper and colored prints?
—*W. D. B., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*

When Mother made a wash boiler full of hominy at a time?
—*Frances D. P., Des Moines, Ia.*

When the small-town cry of "Run-away horse!" brought people to the windows and into the streets?
—*Emma D. P., Topeka, Kan.*

When Dad's mustache cup designated his place at the head of the table?
—*R. S. S., Tacoma, Wash.*

"After Many Days"

(The Bulletin, Edinburgh Edition)

London

THE General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth, London, received an unexpected Christmas gift.

A poorly dressed woman walked into the hospital and said, "Twenty Christmases ago my son was born here. I was grateful when I got out again, but I could not afford to pay anything for my confinement at the time, and I have been saving up ever since to try and meet my debt."

Taking a little wad of £1 notes from her bag, the woman handed it to the secretary of the hospital.

The £1 notes, on being counted, were found to number 10, the woman explaining that she had managed to save 10s. every year.

She modestly but firmly refused to allow her name to be published in any way in acknowledgment of the gift.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Joppa, New Testament

THE New Testament references to Joppa, which had long been famed as a seaport, have to do mainly with the part which it played in the life and work of Simon Peter.

While the apostle was at the neighboring town of Lydda, he received an urgent call to go to Joppa, where Dorcas had but recently passed on; and it was there that he restored her to life, with the result that "many believed in the Lord" (Acts 9:42). Peter remained in the city for some time, lodging with one Simon the Tanner; and during this period he saw a vision (Acts 10:10f.) which he apparently regarded as authorizing his reception and baptism of the Gentile centurion (10:1; 11:1-18), whose envoys came to the apostle while he was still at Joppa (10:8). These messengers remained at Joppa overnight, and then, in the morning, Peter accompanied them to Caesarea (10:23f.).

In modern Palestine, Joppa is known as Jaffa.

What They Say

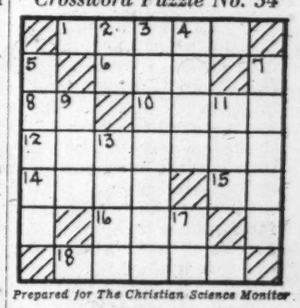
The New Deal

"The young man of today who hopes to become a manufacturer or business man tomorrow will, if the New Deal prevails, have little or no voice in the management of his business or industry."—*Senator Dickinson, Iowa.*

Work First

"People are returning to what they once believed, that nothing can be had without work."—*Henry Ford.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 54



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Closed chair
6—To cut off the edges of a coin
8—Above
10—Asian kingdom
12—Mend
14—Arrow poison
15—Parent
16—Conjunction
18—Zeal

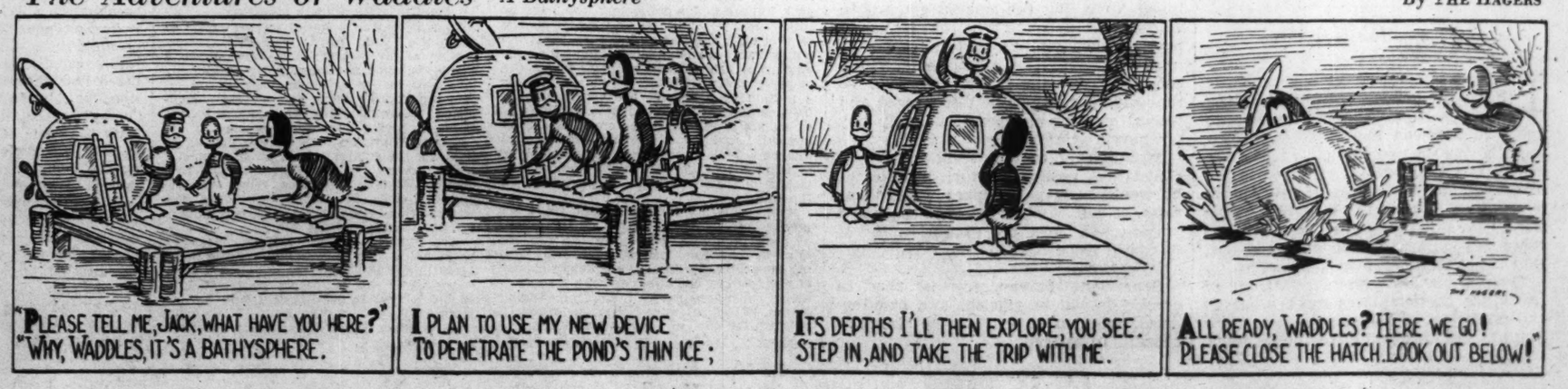
Down

2—Printer's measure
3—To expand
4—Exchange premium
5—A curiosity
7—Bedaub
9—An inclosure
11—Branch
13—Dry up
17—Accomplish

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Bathysphere*

By THE HAGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 18, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Security Program

IN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S mammoth program "looking toward a greater future economic security of the American people" two striking features are quickly apparent. It is designed more for prevention than cure. It integrates hitherto unrelated remedies for various kinds of phases of unemployment. Submitted to Congress in the form of a carefully worked out report from the Committee on Economic Security, the program is especially valuable for this attempt to deal with the problem as a whole.

Out-of-work benefits, though planned in considerable detail, are in fact only one link in a chain the total purpose of which is more to assure work than to assure payments to the jobless. The whole chain, and particularly the unemployment insurance plan, is held together by a rather rigorous federal control through pay-roll taxes and aid grants to states. Some may cavil at this, but it seems necessary if there is to be even the relative uniformity desirable where labor flows freely from state to state.

Possibly the first link is a comparatively inconspicuous recommendation that in order to qualify for aid grants and tax credits in the unemployment insurance system a state must first comply with the Wagner-Peyser Act providing for the establishment of public employment offices. Thus there would be agencies in normal times and abnormal to spread all the employment that is available.

A next step appears in the provision that extra credit will be allowed to states which set up plans of individual reserves or guaranteed employment accounts by industries or companies. This will encourage each industry or company to stabilize employment in its plants as much as possible and so conserve its fund.

The third step is payment of unemployment benefits, financed by a pay-roll tax. The rates of payment for these seem conservative, stopping at a maximum of $15 per week, and as a result of insurance studies it is proposed that these continue not more than 15 or 16 weeks—this after a waiting period of four weeks.

The fourth, and a very big step, is the provision of work relief when necessary for those who have exhausted their insurance rights and still are without jobs. This is where federal, state and local public works enter the picture. The program regards extended cash benefits as far less desirable than work benefits, and proposes that any worker whose cash benefits have run out shall be certified to the public works authorities for any employment available.

A wholesome line of division is advocated here in the recommendation that the unemployment payments be kept strictly on an actuarial basis within bounds supported by the tax of 3 per cent or less on pay rolls, and that "public funds should be devoted to providing work, rather than to introduce a relief element into what should be strictly an insurance system."

An incidental point is that the employment offices would be used as clearing houses both for the payment of unemployment benefits and for placing men on public works, hence providing a check on the willingness and deservingness of workers.

Finally, old-age pensions constitute in one respect another link in the employment chain. These recommendations, of course, are supported primarily by considerations of humanity and justice to the aged. But they have a bearing on the young and middle-aged worker. For so long as hundreds of thousands of penniless aged who ordinarily would retire are obliged to seek work to feed and clothe themselves, the labor market will be abnormally depressed and work for all will be meager and underpaid.

Consequently old-age pensions have a distinct place in the general treatment of the employment problem. Many persons, no doubt, will be disappointed, some even bitterly, at the size of the payments proposed—beginning with $30 a month for those who must be taken on the rolls at once, and rising by stages to a maximum of $60 for those who in the future shall have helped to build up the financial provision for their annuities.

Yet this is better than any but a few states are doing at present, and no good purpose is served by promising benefits which cannot in practice be paid. Such a policy only adds disappointment. The nation must begin with what it *can* do, and it is better to undertake this with open eyes than to invoke supposed panaceas that would only ultimately destroy the ability to pay any pensions at all.

On the whole, though individual sections and details will need to be subjected to wholesome congressional scrutiny, the program shows the results of a commendable breadth and depth of study, and forms a basis from which should rise a most useful and steadying social security system.

Education an Index of Recovery

RECOVERY from depression conditions in the United States is measurable by many yardsticks. Car loadings, volume of sales of various commodities, reopened industrial plants and larger pay rolls are not the only indices. Support of education, the arts, literature and the theater also may be regarded as an index, not only of business recovery but of recovery of morale as well.

A recent study of publicly announced philanthropic gifts during six months in 1934 showed an increase of about 44 per cent over the like period of 1933 in New York, Boston, Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia and Baltimore. And gifts for education, relief, public health, recreation, fine arts, religious enterprises and allied altruistic purposes in those six cities aggregated $19,868,975 as compared with $13,747,320. The largest increases were in the fields of fine arts and education. Gifts to education increased fivefold—from $1,004,252 in the 1933 period to $5,588,944 in 1934. Gifts and bequests taken together for all such purposes showed a decrease, but, of course, gifts from current income more accurately reflect present giving.

Inasmuch as curtailment of educational facilities has been one of the most serious aspects of the depression, any indications of a turn in the tide toward restoring such essential services is heartening.

President Conant of Harvard would have universities increase their scholarship funds so that worthy and promising students should not be compelled to discontinue their studies for lack of funds. If philanthropic gifts could make possible a larger number of scholarships in colleges, universities and in secondary schools, as well, it would be important both to education and to true recovery.

In this time of change one certainty is that an opportunity for a sound education is still one of the heritages which can be given to children and youth. This is the duty not only of parents but of the community.

Hockey Makes a Hit

THE ring of steel on ice and the swift thrust of nonstop scorers when the St. Louis Eagles and the Rangers do battle in Madison Square Garden, New York, is "big time stuff" that attracts the hockey fan. Less publicity is given to the roller-skate hockey games fiercely fought by the boys' clubs of the West Side in the same city. But they afford one thrill, do these encounters of the minor league, that is not found even in the Garden.

Their arena most often is just one of the city's thoroughfares marked off by the municipality as a play street. Their umpires are members of the police force, once regarded by the boys of Tenth and Eleventh Avenues as natural enemies. About the only time rival gangs of youngsters buried bitter interprecinct feuds was when they joined forces to hurl stones at the "cop." Now the patient and wise efforts of the Hudson Guild and the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department are steadily displacing lawless clashes of juvenile street gangs with keen, wholesome neighborhood rivalry.

Here is real sport, normal opportunity to expend young exuberance. Is it better than clandestine meetings in the shadow of the gashouse to project dubious enterprises in small-time imitation of gangsters? Ask the boys? Better still, watch them grin and greet as they pass a police officer, now for many of them their best friend.

The whirl of roller skates on asphalt and the sharp impact of players when the boys of New York's West Side meet in friendly battle is minor league stuff that carries its own especial thrill—that of shaping resilient material into sturdy citizenry.

Britain's Improved Relief System

THE new machinery of unemployment relief which has been created by the British Government is now coming into operation. The able-bodied unemployed henceforward are divided into two classes: those who are in insurance, receiving fixed payments from the fund; and those who are uninsured or have exhausted their rights to insurance benefit. All of the latter class will henceforward be dealt with by the officers of an Unemployment Assistance Board responsible to the central government. Immense powers have been conferred upon this body.

In drawing up its rules the board has sought to standardize the scales of relief so that they will be the same for all unemployed persons everywhere, and to make this standardization compatible with elasticity. Scales of relief are laid down in respect of a man, his wife and his children. But the amount given is to vary according to the rent that he has to pay, his own savings, and the earnings of any member of his household. These considerations are further modified so that saving may not be discouraged and that an earning member of a family may not have a grievance.

An applicant must not under any circumstances receive as much in relief as he would receive in wages were he at work. It will be observed that the hated "means test" does not disappear. But it has been freed from its more objectionable features.

Benevolent bureaucracy is now in charge. It will be efficient and disinterested. Whether it will also be "human" remains to be seen.

Lincoln, the Abstainer

Book of the Day

FROM the standpoint of refreshments probably the most unusual ceremony that had taken place up to that time in notifying an American presidential candidate of his nomination took place on the evening of May 19, 1860, in an unpretentious room of a home in Springfield, Ill. The novelty lay in the fact that, by contrast to the customs of the times and to the flow of intoxicants at political gatherings generally, the only drinks served were poured from a pitcher of ice water.

Some days later, Abraham Lincoln wrote to a friend:

> Having kept house sixteen years, and having never held the "cup" to the lips of my friends there, my judgment was that I should not, in my new position, change my habits in this respect.

And he did not change his habits in this respect when he went to Washington, for as William H. Townsend says in his book LINCOLN AND LIQUOR (New York: Press of the Pioneers. $3.75), "The evidence is clear and unmistakable that except for mere gestures at wine drinking on state occasions, Lincoln was a total abstainer in the White House."

* * *

Yet Mr. Townsend's book is by no means an ex parte presentation of the evidence about Lincoln's attitude toward liquor. It will perhaps offend as many drys as it will please. For it rejects with exhaustive analysis—as did the Rev. William E. Barton among other Lincoln authorities—the ripe memories of James B. Merwin, who insisted forty years afterward that Lincoln was a prohibitionist. And it depicts the young Illinois storekeeper and lawyer as an influence much more genial than reproving in a pioneer community where hard drinking was the rule and corn whisky was almost as common a medium of exchange as was legal tender.

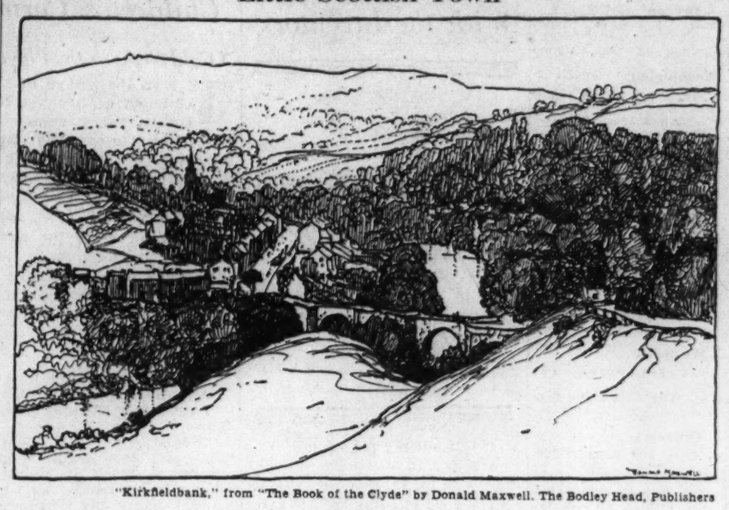
One must consider the man in his setting. There can be no question in view of his Washingtonian Society speech in 1842 that he looked upon liquor as an evil and its banishment as desirable. Yet his method was "persuasion, kind, unassuming persuasion," and he never attempted to reform a roistering companion unless by the quiet force of his personal example.

* * *

As a state legislator, Lincoln voted against efforts to repress drinking by legislation, and later he refrained from taking part in the "Maine law" campaign. To have done otherwise would have weakened his support in the antislavery movement, whose time, he saw, had arrived. Whether he would now feel that the time had arrived for striking down the slavery of drink, each one must deduce for himself.

At any rate, the force of that personal example as a guide of individual conduct and community responsibility gains force from a research so thorough as Mr. Townsend's and from description of surroundings in which such an example was less easy to maintain than today. T. N.

Little Scottish Town



"Kirkfieldbank," from "The Book of the Clyde" by Donald Maxwell. The Bodley Head, Publishers

A Measure of Strategy

"ANNIE, how delicious! Never before have I tasted such!" We were having a spell of unusually hot weather, and Annie, our youthful "landlady," had given me a glass of wonderful, creamy liquid.

"Yes," she nodded, "they know how to make buttermilk up there at Gowdie's Peak. They've been making it for a hundred years. But the way they do things—" And she chuckled. "That John Gowdie, walking in his sleep through the town, and letting each house have only so much milk—when he could be doubling his output! Try to tell him that, though! But I'm going to have more milk tomorrow," she added, with sudden determination. "I've a right to it—me with my lodgers. American lodgers, too!"

I smiled at the phrase "walking in his sleep." John Gowdie's leisurely promenade around the three-mile sweep of bay had indeed struck us as a drowsy performance. But it seemed rather romantic. In the quiet of that Scottish island, we had come to recognize sounds, and the dreamy jingle of John's bell was one of them. His appearing was always a picturesque reminder of other days—the two great barrels, with their polished faucets, lying sideways on the wagon, the row of gleaming measures hooked alongside and swaying with every movement, the alert collie, the wise old horse. But Annie saw nothing romantic in the picture. She wanted more buttermilk.

The next morning, bent on persuading John of the reasonableness of her request, she took the pitcher from the hand of the "servant lass," Bella Muir, and went down to the milk cart herself. But without success. John was adamant. She could have her usual two quarts—no more. A heated argument ensued; Annie expostulating that "her Americans" liked the milk, John insisting that he had to think of his other customers; Annie demanding to know why he didn't make more of it, then; John explaining, mildly enough, that his cow byre was full. The dispute came to an end when Annie flared out suddenly:

"And, of course, ye couldna be building another byre? That would be asking too much, I suppose?"

And John, usually a silent man, retorted with asperity:

"Aye, it would. It would be like asking Annie Duff to mind her ain business!"

Annie realized that she had said enough—too much, in fact—but she wasn't defeated yet. Not by any means. By next morning she had a plan of action ready. She took her two young brothers into her confidence, but not Bella Muir.

"So not a word to her," she warned the boys. "She'd clipe on us and never know she was doing it. Now here's what we'll do. Ronald will get the regular milk when John comes to our gate. And Ian—you take this jug and go up through the woods as far as Kirk Wynd—watch until two or three come for their milk at once, and then you saunter up and ask for a quart. He never looks at people—I think he kens them by their jugs—but he might take note of your voice, so you'd better smother it with a bit yawn."

* * *

Ian set off through the woods that lay back of the house, and no sooner had he done so than Bella Muir appeared, with a complaint. Ian had disappeared with one of the pitchers. He'd be bringing it back filled with salt water and crabs. He'd be emptying it into her washtubs again. Annie assured her earnestly that that wouldn't happen this time, and as soon as she had gone, she said to me, smiling whimsically:

"I got out of that without saying a word that isn't true, but how am I going to explain that jug when it's filled with extra milk?"

There was no extra milk to explain, however, for Ian returned with an empty pitcher, and a disgusted report: "He says ours is two quarts, and that I'm to get it at our ain gate."

"We'll have to think of some other plan," said Annie, thoughtfully.

"But, Annie," I remonstrated, "if he hasn't any more—"

"Oh, he has! A wee drop always goes back to the farm. He says that makes it sure that no one lacks. Can you beat that for being canny?"

"Well," I laughed, "a good thing it's not important."

"Not important?" she echoed, in surprise. "Not important to let yon muckle gowk get the better of me?"

So that was it. It had become a duel of wits. During the next few days, however, she made no reference to the matter, and I thought that perhaps she had decided to let it drop. One day at the dinner table, Ronald remarked that Rab Gowdie would be bringing down the milk—that John was on a holiday.

"Rab, d'you say?" queried Annie, alertly, and with a mischievous little chuckle. "Then we'll get our extra milk. All we have to do is to ask for it when he's at Allie Gibb's door. Rab won't notice who you are."

* * *

Next morning, to avoid questions, Annie had a jug out in the garden, and was ostensibly watering roses, when Gowdie's wagon appeared at the other end of the bay, and gradually drew nearer to Gibb's cottage. Ian approached the wagon, and held out his jug, just as a young girl came from a vine-clustered doorway. Rab reached for a quart measure, hastily filled it from the spigot on the barrel, poured the contents into Ian's jug, and then turned to wait on the girl. As Ian started walking around the shore road with the milk, Annie drew one long breath of deep and exultant satisfaction. And about an hour later, when the regular milk had been taken in, she said to me, beamingly: "Come and have some, to celebrate our victory."

Laughingly, I went with her. On the table stood the jug in which Ian had brought the milk, but its contents were three parts gone, and Bella Muir was just draining the last drops of her third glass. Annie stared in stupefied silence. I wondered how she would handle the situation, for it wasn't ever her way to give "bossy" orders, and yet if she told Bella Muir the facts of the case, it would be telling the whole village. After a moment's thought, she said, slowly: "That milk is twopence a quart, Bella."

But hints, however broad, were lost on Bella Muir. She looked vaguely surprised, she wiped her mouth on her apron, and she replied with polite interest: "Do ye tell me that, Miss Annie?" Then perhaps feeling that she hadn't quite done her best by the conversation, she added, impressively: "If ye'll hae my thocht on't—it's worth it." M. G. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

Thoughts on Pension Economics

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Almost anyone with average intelligence, paper and a pencil can figure out a plan for old-age pensions or unemployment insurance. If millions of people were to make small daily payments out of their wages or earnings into a government fund over a period of years the resulting hoard would guard our futures against any rainy day short of another flood. So says even President Roosevelt's adding machine. And, therefore, some such plan will soon come out of Washington.

But no one has raised this question: Where and how will this reservoir of wealth be stored? The payments would be made in money. But they could not be stored as money. They would have to be converted into something else. What, then? Would they be put into wheat, cotton, oil, steel, copper or gold? Indeed not! That would imperil prices and employment through the creation of surpluses. We must have security without surpluses, according to new-deal philosophy. Then the only other answer is that the money would be converted into bank or government credit. This vast saving of the people would be invested in commercial paper or government bonds, the obligations of the people.

Right there we pass ourselves going the other way. Our only acceptable method for insuring the future welfare of the mass of the people is by obligating those same people to pay to themselves certain gold or silver money with interest! Upon that point the accepted theory of mass insurance collapses.

The basis of insurance as we know it is this: If you have a sum of money with which you wish to secure your future, you do not put it into some productive enterprise. That would be hazardous. Instead, you lend it at interest to someone with valuable property. Then your future is that man's burden; to look after your welfare is his obligation; you have no further worries. But there must be two parties to this deal, creditor and debtor. Thus the number who can be insured is limited by the amount of the valuable property which can be pledged. Also, it is this manner of insuring a portion of society at the expense of the balance which creates depressions. Money as a medium of exchange and credit as a commercial neccessity are sound. But present finance is built largely upon the principle of dividing humanity into debtor and creditor classes for the purpose of providing for the future.

Real providence for the masses lies in the production and accumulation of vast stores of goods and commodities, in the physical improvement of our nation, and in not dividing the people into insured and debtor classes. If we persist in building mass insurance upon dollar obligations rather than upon tangible things, it will not only fail to insure, but it will of itself in time invite fresh disaster.

Manette, Wash. LAMBERT STERNBERGH

A Fee for Jury Trials

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Immediate attention should be given by voters to the appeal by the judicial committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Its purpose is to relieve the dangerous congestion in our higher courts. They ask that if litigants want a jury trial they should pay a fee for it. At the end of the last court year over 50,000 civil jury cases awaited trial in the Superior Court. It would take twenty years to try them all, to say nothing of new cases.

Justice is defeated and the taxpayers exploited. A civil jury trial, we are told, costs the Government approximately $500 a day and the judgments awarded average less than that. Criminal cases would still have jury trials but none others.

In New York, increasing the cost of jury trials by $25 reduced 75 per cent the demand for them. LUCIA AMES MEAD

Boston.

Friends in Books

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When the holiday decorations are down, that pile of Christmas cards on the fireplace mantel begins to look a little untidy. This year we are using ours for bookmarks and find some of them make very good ones. Now we find not only "friends in books" but reminders of friends.

And, of course, institutions which care for children often welcome packets of used Christmas cards—in Boston the Children's Hospital. The little folk are kept quiet and interested by the bright colors and pretty designs. GRACE V. MORGAN

Brookline, Mass.

Data on Samuel Ward Wanted

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am preparing material for a memoir of my uncle, Sam Ward (1814-1884), oldest brother of my mother, Julia Ward Howe. I should welcome the opportunity to see any letters of his, or documents bearing on his life; would take great care of such documents, returning them safely when I have finished copying serviceable passages.

Samuel Ward was born in New York, lived there for the greater part of his life, some of which, however, was spent in Paris and Heidelberg; England and Rome; South America and California. He is the Sam Ward who was known as The King of the Lobby, famous for his dinners and his wit.

His younger brother, Marion, "Manny," spent much time in New Orleans and in St. Louis in the 1840's.

Any data will be deeply appreciated. It should be sent to 150 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, R. I.

MAUD HOWE (MRS. JOHN) ELLIOTT

Newport, R. I.

The Wide Horizon

In Defense of "Free Inquiry"

By Dr. James B. Conant
President of Harvard University

(Excerpts from a recent speech at Amherst College)

IT IS being said that our higher education has no unity, that the influence of our colleges and universities is purely negative, that real problems are avoided or listlessly discussed by disillusioned old men, that endless time is wasted on trivial details and no attempt is made to co-ordinate our knowledge. It is implied that we have reached a point where it is impossible for our civilization to assimilate the fabulous wealth of new information and new ideas which are being continually poured forth by a multitude of specialists.

We can all agree that the rapid increase of knowledge and the ever-increasing subdivision of subjects present a serious problem. We can further agree that higher education can benefit from criticism as much today as in the past—there is ample room for improvement. But I for one will not admit for a moment that there is any lack of purpose, any lack of a positive faith in the great undertaking on which we are embarked. The fundamental issue raised by the hostile critic seems to me clear. Are we to have a civilization which draws its nonmaterial sustenance from dogma or from free inquiry? Or to put it in another form, is the next generation to find its values in some closed system of thought now complete or in the process of completion, or will it push ahead with creative work, unshaken in its faith in man's intelligence?

* * *

To all friends of learning and to all lovers of real liberty there can be but one answer to the question when put in this form. Social forces over which we have no control may conceivably submerge the entire learned world, but whether or not we go down fighting may be of vital significance to a subsequent generation. A common unifying faith is implicit in all the labors of those who are sincerely devoted to the creative activities of the human mind. This is no time to minimize that faith; on the contrary we would be well advised to make it more militant.

It is customary nowadays to divide the whole of knowledge into four large fields: the physical sciences, the biological sciences, the social sciences and the humanities. I suppose no one takes this quartering process very seriously, but it has its conveniences. Within these boundaries, at least, we may strive for some interrelating of research activities, some co-ordination of the ground already won, some joint planning of new attacks.

Discouraging statements which emanate from time to time from a few weary scientists imply that no one can follow the rapid advance of science. I venture to think that the history of the last decade proves the contrary; the facts show that the research workers are able to keep abreast of the times and that an interchange of ideas goes on with extraordinary rapidity. An important discovery becomes known throughout the world with almost lightning speed and immediately a host of workers are off on a new scent. Even with an acceleration in the growth of the natural sciences, I believe the scientist twenty-five years from now will see the picture more as a whole than we do today.

When we turn to philosophy it seems to me we meet a radically different situation. This must be faced in discussing not only philosophy, but many aspects of the humanities and the social sciences. The physicists and chemists both start from essentially the same premises. Is not the situation exactly the reverse of this in philosophy and also in many of the fields of social science and in a large portion of the humanities? At the present moment, at least, in these subjects there is no such body of concepts on which all learned men agree—to a large extent there are rival doctrines, there are unsettled disputes which go to the heart of things.

* * *

The clash of opinion is the essence of such subjects. Only from continued debate can new vistas be opened. On this side of the field of learning a university must be concerned not with providing for co-operation, but rather with arranging an arena for combat. Above all things, the different camps must be represented by vigorous champions; champions preoccupied not with maintaining the cause of their own particular orthodoxy, but with developing new values and new ideas from the heat of battle.

It seems to me that there is a certain tendency among our scholars to avoid debate. Perhaps a false analogy with the natural sciences has had a stifling effect. One seems to feel that the opposing forces are at times sulking in their tents, enjoying their own brand of orthodoxy, damning all heterodoxy in private but not engaging in open discussion as freely as might be desired. Our colleges and universities must not only guarantee the right of free inquiry, they must also see that the various points of view are represented so that a conflict of opinion really takes place.

From such clashes fly the sparks that ignite that enthusiasm in the students which drives them seriously to examine the questions raised. We must have our share of thoughtful rebels on our faculties. It will not suffice if each college or university has its own brand of doctrine. The conflicting views must be brought in as close contact as possible; only thus can all sides be presented to the student and the true meaning of the phrase "free inquiry" be made evident.